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NAKASONE COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

OW060327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday friendly and cooperative ties between Japan and the United States will remain unshakable following the U.S. congressional election. Nakasone told a lower house budget committee session the Japanese Government will be completely unaffected. Nakasone was responding to opposition Komeito Party member Mikio Omi who asked him to comment on the American election results which gave the opposition Democratic Party a majority both in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The prime minister said he is interested in who will assume the chairmanship posts of such committees as armed services and finance in both chambers. Not only Japan but other Free World countries expect the United States Congress not to forget that the U.S. is the strongest country assuming the world leadership role, he said.

Nakasone reaffirmed efforts to reduce Japan's huge trade surpluses with the United States, expected to reach a record 70 billion dollars in 1986.

NAKASONE MEETS U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

OW060844 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 -- Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state, warned here Thursday Japan must introduce concrete measures to correct its trade surplus with the United States to block protectionist legislation in the U.S. Congress. In a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Sigur said while there will be no major changes in U.S.-Japan relations for Japan to show a willingness to cooperate in reducing its trade surplus with the United States.

Sigur, passing on a message from the White House, said Republican President Ronald Reagan is still confident he will be able to push through important bills despite the majority held by the Democrats in the Congress. The election results, however, will require the President to form new ties with Congress, Sigur added.

The U.S. official also assured Nakasone his government intends to keep Japan fully informed over developments in the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting in Vienna Wednesday. He added the U.S. Government was still not certain if Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would visit Washington in the foreseeable future.

In a 30-minute meeting at the national Diet, Nakasone told Sigur he wanted to pursue a course of cooperation with the U.S. Government, adding he expected the Reagan administration would follow a middle-of-road course until the 1988 presidential elections.

Japan has reacted with concern following the opposition Democratic Party victory Wednesday in the congressional election. A large number of Democrats have emerged as advocates of trade protectionism action, particularly as the U.S. trade deficit with Japan threatens to reach 80 billion dollars in 1986.

NO NEED SEEN FOR FURTHER YEN APPRECIATION

OW060835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Thursday said he and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker have agreed that it is not necessary for the yen to further appreciate against the U.S. dollar. Miyazawa made the remarks at an upper house session when he was asked to comment on an agreement announced last Friday by the two monetary leaders, affirming cooperation in bringing about exchange rate stability.

The yen-dollar rate reflects economic fundamentals of Japan and the U.S. and is now left to market forces, Miyazawa said without referring to a specific rate. The dollar Thursday closed at 163.45 yen in Tokyo. "The rate is left to the market except for interventions necessary at a time when it makes turbulent moves," Miyazawa said.

He said the two countries have no "target zone" in mind, denying some news reports that Japan and the U.S. try to keep the yen-dollar rate within a specific range.

NAKASONE URGES GORBACHEV TO SET DATE FOR VISIT

OW060403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone renewed Thursday his call for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to set the date of his visit to Japan. Nakasone told a lower house budget committee session it is up to the Soviet Union to decide when Gorbachev is coming to Tokyo.

The prime minister said his visit to China Saturday and Sunday is aimed at promoting friendship between the two countries in the 21st century. Nakasone responded to opposition Komeito member Mikio Omi and Socialist Haruyoshi Hosoya who questioned the government about diplomacy, defense and economic problems.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Japan has asked the Soviet Union that Gorbachev visit Japan by the end of January. "The ball is in the Soviet's court," he said.

If Gorbachev comes to Japan, Prime Minister Nakasone said, he will carry out frank discussions with Gorbachev on world affairs and bilateral problems. Rejecting Gorbachev's argument that the United States, Japan and South Korea form a NATO in the Eastern Hemisphere, Nakasone said Japan has no alliance arrangement with South Korea. Gorbachev was reported to have made the contention when he met with North Korean leader Kim Il-song last month.

MITI REQUEST ON SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS CITED

OW060627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO -- The government Thursday urged Japanese industries to refrain from the importing of coal, uranium, textiles and agricultural products from South Africa in an effort not to weaken the effectiveness of the October U.S. economic sanctions against the white-minority government in Pretoria.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) made the request to the steel and other related industries in a special statement.

The new government measure, which the statement said is aimed at pressuring the Pretoria government to dismantle apartheid racial segregation policies, follows a set of additional sanctions Japan announced September 19, including a ban on imports of iron and steel and the suspension of issuance of visas to South Africans.

In 1985, Japan imported 8.68 million tons of coal, 63 million dollars worth of textile materials and products and 40.3 million dollars worth of farm products from South Africa, according to MITI statistics.

Major Japanese electric power companies have a long-term contract to import a total of 22,000 short tons of uranium ore from South Africa until the 1990's, corresponding to 11 percent of their overall planned uranium ore imports of 195,000 tons in the period. The MITI request will have no substantial effect on the contract, MITI official said.

The contents of the September additional sanctions were similar with the European Community (EC)'s limited sanctions but differed from those of the U.S.

The U.S. Congress imposed economic sanctions against South Africa related to finance, imports, exports, air travel and other areas early October, when the Senate voted to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of legislative sanctions.

NODONG SINMUN REFUTES SIGUR REMARKS ON DIALOGUE

SK051038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA) -- Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, babbled tht the North should turn out to North-South dialogue.

Refuting this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Wednesday says: In his speech at the Pacific Forum in Hawaii Sigur prattled as if the United States were striving for detente on the Korean peninsula.

It is the United States that has led to rupture many-channelled dialogues between the North and the South and is laying a big obstacle to them. It is shameless and ridiculous, indeed, for the United States to urge others to turn out to the dialogue and so on.

It is a trick to cover up its wicked opposition to peace on the Korean peninsula, peaceful reunification of Korea and dialogue for it.

While making empty talk, Sigur went against peace in Korea and her reunification and pursued the line of division and war. Such attitude of the United States is the main obstacle to the dialogue.

We have made all sincere efforts for peace on the Korean peninsula and for the North-South dialogue.

If the U.S. authorities truly want peace on the Korean peninsula and dialogue, they must refrain from instigating the South Korean puppet clique to division and war, stop preparations for another war against us and respond without delay to our peace initiatives including three-way talks to create preconditions for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

KCNA DENOUNCES U.S. AID TO NICARAGUAN 'BANDITS'

SK060500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- The Reagan administration decided to train in the United States counter-revolutionary bandits of Nicaragua.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Thursday says this decision is a new vicious armed interference of the U.S. imperialists against the Nicaraguan people.

The author of the commentary says:

This decision, together with the decision of Reagan to offer 100 million dollars of military "aid" to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary bandits, is aimed to further escalate an undeclared war of aggression against the legitimate government of Nicaragua. The U.S. imperialists seek to wipe out new-emerging Nicaragua by driving out contras trained in the United States and armed with U.S. weapons to an armed invasion of and subversive activities and sabotages against Nicaragua.

This shows with increasing clarity that it is precisely the United States that ceaselessly aggravates the situation of Nicaragua and Central America and threatens the independence and sovereignty of countries in this region.

The U.S. imperialists desperately try to maintain at any cost their neo-colonialist domination rapidly crumbling in Central America. But their attempt can never be realized.

The Nicaraguan revolution will continue to advance through trials and the anti-Nicaragua moves of the U.S. imperialists are bound to go awry.

WPK DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAO PARTY CONGRESS

SK051106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yom Tae-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, left here today by air to attend the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEWED BY EGYPT'S AL-MASA'

SK061012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carries today the full text of the answers given by the great leader President Kim Il-song on October 16, 1986, to the questions raised by the chief editor of the Egyptian paper AL-MASA'.

Referring to the experience gained in the struggle to build a new society, President Kim Il-song said:

We have gained a great deal of valuable experience in the struggle to build a new society.

The most important of all this experience is that the establishment of *chuche* is the decisive guarantee for all victories and successes.

Establishing *chuche* means acquiring the attitude of masters towards the revolution and construction. In other words, it means maintaining an independent position that we should solve our problems by our own efforts and on our own responsibility by discarding reliance on others and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It also means adhering to a creative position that we should solve all problems in the revolution and construction to suit the specific situation in our country.

The revolution and construction are undertaken with a country and a nation as a unit. The revolution and construction in different countries and in different socio-historical conditions cannot be guided by one and the same formula. The people of each country must establish *chuche* and solve all problems in the revolution and construction by their own efforts to suit the specific situation in their country. This is the way to build a new society with success, free from any deviation.

In building a new society we have always made tireless efforts to establish chuche.

We have formulated all our lines and policies independently in accordance with the specific conditions of our country and in the interests of our people and implemented the principle of solving all problems in the revolution and construction by our own efforts and on our own responsibility. Even when adopting foreign experience, we did not swallow it whole, but introduced it creatively in conformity with our historical conditions and national characteristics. In other words, we adopted foreign experience when it was in accord with our specific situation and with the interests of our revolution, and not when it did not suit them.

We have established chuche in all spheres of the revolution and construction and have done all our work in our own way. We carried out the democratic revolution in our own way, accomplished the socialist revolution in our own way, educated and reformed people in our own way, and developed the economy, culture and national defence in our own way.

In establishing chuche, we first endeavoured to equip the working masses with the chuche idea. As a result, our people overcame flunkeyism and dogmatism, acquired a higher sense of national pride and independence and displayed a high spirit of self-reliance.

By establishing chuche in ideology and by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence, we have developed our country into a developed socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a powerful independent national economy, strong defence capability and brilliant national culture.

Another important aspect of our experience is that we have carried through the mass line in the struggle to build a new society.

Ever since we assumed leadership in building a new society, we have paid close attention to carrying out the mass line regarding it as the most important code of conduct to champion the interests of the masses and solve all problems by relying on them.

We have always mixed with the masses, explaining party line and policy to them and enhancing their creative role, and thus carried out our revolutionary tasks. We have also surmounted the difficulties and trials in our revolutionary advance by relying on the strength of the masses. It was the strength of the masses that overcame the severe trials of the three-year-long fatherland liberation war, and it was also the strength of the masses that started the chollima movement in the postwar years by overcoming difficult conditions in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. We have solved all problems by defending the interests of the masses and rousing them. This is precisely the secret of our success in maintaining a high speed and continuous upsurge in the building of a new society.

Our experience shows that if chuche is established in all fields of the revolution and construction and if the mass line is implemented thoroughly, a country, however backward in the past, will be able to build a new society in a short time and achieve lasting national prosperity.

In reference to the prospect for the socialist economic construction in Korea, President Kim Il-song said:

Our economy which is steadily developing on a solid independent basis has a very bright future.

The sixth congress of our party held in 1980 put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. These objectives are to produce annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 millions tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, seven million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, five million tons of seafood, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in the near future.

These objectives are a magnificent blueprint to bring about a new change in our economic development. They are difficult and gigantic tasks.

When the objectives have been attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress, the people's material and cultural standards will rise high, and a decisive advance will be made in the effort for the complete victory of socialism.

We intend to reach the objectives completely in the new long-term plan period which will begin next year. We are provided with sure guarantee for this. Potential of our independent national economy is immense and our country has abundant mineral resources and inexhaustible scientific and technological resources. We have millions of working people steeled in the practice of building socialism as well as a large army of talented scientists and technicians.

Judging from the fighting spirits of our working people, I am confident that the ten objectives of socialist economic construction will be successfully attained in the new long-term plan period.

Pointing to the prospect for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully, President Kim Il-song said:

At present our people are directly confronted with the United States with the military demarcation line in between.

The United States is the very one that has divided our nation into the North and the South and is obstructing the reunification of our country. Occupying half the territory of our country by force for more than 40 years, she is lording it over there, and is stubbornly hampering our country's reunification in an attempt to create "two Koreas" and keep South Korea as her complete colony and a military base.

As long as the United States is occupying South Korea by force, the South Korean people cannot rid themselves of colonial slavery and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country cannot be achieved. If our country is to be reunified independently and peacefully, it is necessary, first of all, to end the U.S. domination of South Korea and her interference.

Since the first days of the country's division we have been making untiring efforts to reunify it independently and peacefully on a democratic basis, free from foreign interference.

At the sixth party congress we proposed to establish the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo in order to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Recently we have advanced many peaceful proposals including the one on holding tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea.

If a peace agreement is concluded between our republic and the United States to replace the armistice agreement and a nonaggression declaration is adopted between the North and the South through the tripartite talks, the root cause of war will be removed from the Korean peninsula, and a favourable prerequisite to the country's independent and peaceful reunification will be created.

However, the United States has not yet responded to our proposal, although much more than two years have passed since the proposal was made. She is also ignoring our proposal for talks between the military authorities which was put forward last June, and is deliberately increasing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

The reunification of our country is very difficult because the United States is holding South Korea as here colony and aggressive military base, and does not want to give it up. However, we are never pessimistic but optimistic about the prospects of national reunification.

Our people are firmly resolved to reunify the country. They do not want national division; they desire reunification only. No matter how hard they try to keep our nation into North and South for ever, the Americans can never check the desire and aspiration of our people to lead a happy life in their reunified country, displaying the talents and courage as a homogenous nation.

Our people will fight to ease the tension in our country, to remove obstacles to national reunification and to put into effect our reasonable proposal for the reunification of the country as soon as possible through dialogues and negotiations.

We are firmly convinced that the cause of national reunification will be accomplished through the tireless struggle of all the Korean people and under the positive support and encouragement of the progressive people throughout the world.

Explaining the need to check the nuclear war moves of the imperialist, President Kim Il-song said:

At present dark clouds of nuclear war are havily hanging over the globe, and this is a menace to the very existence of mankind. If we fail to check the nuclear war moves of the imperialists, mankind will suffer irretrievable misfortunes and calamities. A nuclear war must be prevented, come what may, and peace must be maintained without fail.

With a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace the government of our republic is stubbornly fighting to thwart the nuclear armament race and nuclear war manoeuvres of the imperialists. We assert that the testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned in all parts of the world, that the existing nuclear weapons should be reduced and, further, that all the nuclear weapons should be abolished.

Today the Korean peninsula is fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war. The United States has greatly reinforced aggressive armed forces in South Korea, which is of great strategic importance, and shipped there more than 1,000 nuclear weapons. Unsatisfied with this, she plans to bring there more new nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and to build scores of special nuclear armouries. As a result, South Korea has been turned into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in Asia and the largest nuclear advanced base in the Far East.

In order to remove the danger of nuclear war and ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, the government of our republic and the Korean people strongly demand that all nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea be taken away and the testing, production, stockpiling and use of them be totally banned in this part of the world.

To create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them is an important way of effecting nuclear disarmament and preventing a nuclear war. Our people are fighting to convert the Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula to nuclear-free, peace zones, and are making every effort to create nuclear-free, peace zones and expand them in different parts of the world.

We fully support the struggle of the people to create nuclear-free, peace zones in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean and many other parts of the world and express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the European socialist countries and the people in this region to create nuclear-free, peace zones on the Balkan Peninsula and in many other parts of Europe.

In conclusion President Kim Il-song, pointing to the prospect for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt, said:

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Egyptian peoples have a long history. A long time ago our two peoples established friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of the principles of chajusong and noninterference and have supported and cooperated closely with each other in their struggle to oppose the imperialists and their stooges and to build a new society.

Whenever the imperialists and the Zionists provoked an aggressive war in the Middle East, the Korean people stood firmly on the side of justice and gave positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the Egyptian people. During the war in October 1973, our airmen fought shoulder to shoulder with the Egyptian brothers on the same front.

The Egyptian people have always supported and encouraged our people in their efforts to build a new society and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The visit to our country by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in April 1983 was a turning point in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Egyptian peoples onto a new, higher stage.

Since the meeting of the leaders of our two countries, these relations have developed on a broad scale in all fields of politics, the economy and culture.

I can say that the prospect for the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt are very good.

The government of our republic and the Korean people will, in future, too, as in the past, make every effort to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to improve in all fields of politics, the economy and culture, through the joint efforts of our two peoples.

CHON REGIME ACCUSED OF MURDERING 10 STUDENTS

SK060021 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 4 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 November Commentary: "The murderous vicious clique's barbarity which incurs the wrath of heaven and man"]

[Text] As reported, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has committed the bestial act of brutally slaughtering 10 students during the process of suppressing the students' anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle at Konguk University in Seoul. The puppets' atrocious act of cruelly suppressing patriotic students -- an act which incurs the wrath of heaven and man -- arouses the anger of students and the people of South Korea. Shamelessly describing the rumor that they had massively murdered students as groundless and fabricated by impure students, they use magic to conceal the facts. However, the record of the devilish homicide cannot be hidden. There is no smoke from the chimney without fire in the kitchen.

The foreign media have reported that on 31 October, students from Yonsei University in Seoul, distributing leaflets that ascertained the deaths of 10 students at Konguk University, waged a struggle to demand that the puppets disclose the truth of an act of committing atrocious murders. They have also reported that anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged on the same day by approximately 10,000 students from 19 universities throughout the country in South Korea was an explosion of indignation against the fascist clique which had ruthlessly killed fellow students.

There is also a report which states that the number of students who died at Konguk University reaches 12 and even as much as 20. It is said that wall posters denouncing the fascist clique's act of atrocious slaughter are posted at each university in Seoul, and leaflets containing such facts are distributed in residences and on the streets.

The puppets themselves have confessed that approximately 50 students were seriously or slightly wounded in the suppression conducted after mobilizing approximately 8,000 riot police and even helicopters. No one can believe that students were not sacrificed in the process of this frantic suppression which suggests street warfare to us.

In fact, the puppets' act of cutting off electricity and the water supply as well as food for the participants in the joint sit-in at Konguk university was a planned murderous atrocity designed to dehydrate, suffocate, and starve to death all participants in the struggle.

It is an undeniable reality that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has massively killed university students at Konguk university. People still remember that, despite having slaughtered approximately 5,000 people in Kwangju in a bid to seize power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring claimed that it killed only 164. People also know that, despite its secret slaughter of numerous patriots every day at isolated and secret special asylums, at the training grounds of puppet military units, and at underground places of torture, it pretends not to do so. Considering the known facts, it is evident that the Chon Tu-hwan clique will attempt to hush up the recently committed murderous atrocity as a groundless rumor. How can we tolerate the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has slaughtered numerous righteous students demanding independence, democracy, reunification and which then desperately attempts to hide this fact?

The South Korean people can never sleep comfortably beside the murderous rascal who, in an attempt to seek a life of idle ease and enjoyment for himself and to achieve his ambition for a long term of office, unhesitatingly commits acts of throwing thousands of the same race into a sea of blood and of murdering patriotic students by branding them procommunist elements.

To try to escape a serious ruling crisis, the South Korean puppets have kicked up a commotion of investigation and arrest each day by putting entire areas of South Korea under an actual state of martial law. Judging from the puppets' commotion, we can predict a much more serious disaster in South Korea than the scene of bloodshed created in Kwangju.

We Koreans cannot look away from the present conditions in which patriotic students who, spilling blood, fall down when they thread their way along the ground of struggle waged against the invasion of foreign forces and fascism. Blood should be repayed with blood. South Korean students and people will certainly receive the price of blood many times -- blood spilled by patriots who passed away with great spite in their bosoms and by themselves -- by casting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rascal into the night-soil bucket of history.

RADIO COMMENTATOR DECRIES MUN IK-HWAN SENTENCING

SK060851 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "A Barbarous and Rash Act"]

[Text] Despite the strong protest and denunciation from the people at home and abroad, the South Korean military fascist clique on 4 November sentenced clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement To Achieve Democracy and Reunification, to a 3-year prison term.

After clergyman Mun Ik-hwan left the court, shouting, you can act as you like, and denying the crime which was being thrust upon him, protesting the trial, the fascist clique handed down this judicial decision when he was not present. Prior to this, having staged a judicial decision-sentencing trial against Chang Ki-pyo, chief of the policy review office of the Federation of the People's Movement To Achieve Democracy and Reunification, the fascist clique asked for a 15-year prison term for him. This is another outrageous, barbarous, and rash act of challenging patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea, enraging those who value justice and conscience.

The crime which the fascist clique has thrust upon clergyman Mun Ik-hwan is that he masterminded the Inchon incident and that he instigated the anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration staged by students at Seoul National University [SNU] and the self-immolation suicide there. The rascals have crowned him, a devoted Christian churchman, with the cap of tolerating communists and of impurely leaning toward the left. This is illegal and fascist despotism.

As for the Inchon incident, with which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to charge clergyman Mun Ik-hwan and Chang Ki-pyo, this incident was touched off when the DJP infiltrated more than 2,000 violent hooligans, who were disguised as students and citizens, into a meeting held by the NKDP to form the Inchon chapter of the signature campaign to revise the Constitution and to oppose the maneuvers of the fascist dictator to remain in power forever. This incident was touched off when the DJP had these hooligans raise a riot. How can the preposterous act of charging others with the crime of sedition, like a thief who shouts, Stop thief! after touching off the incident, work?

Clergyman Mun Ik-hwan's participation in a May festival held at SNU to pray for the souls of those who had been sacrificed in Kwangju and to express his views on democracy at the request of his pupils is by no means a crime. It is true that the military dictatorial system has reigned in South Korea. It is natural for him to say that the people have suffered misery because of the lack of democracy. The United States is the ringleader who has strangled freedom and democracy in South Korea. His call for struggling against Americans who have instigated the present dictatorial regime is a very natural, patriotic call. Only those spiritless nation-selling traitors who have maintained what is left of their filthy lives by holding the U.S. imperialist aggressors in high esteem as their masters, by opposing reunification, and by trampling underfoot the democratic freedom of the people under the protection of U.S. bayonets can consider this call as criminal and suppress it.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's punishment of a clergyman Mun Ik-hwan after all of preposterously charging him with a crime is a desperate and despotic attempt to socially and politically bury him, who has carried out activities for the country and the people. This barbarous and violent act directly shows what reckless state the rascals' anticommunist and fascist frenzy has reached.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been frantic in randomly arresting and punishing those who have demanded the sovereignty of the people, the democratization of society, and the country's peaceful reunification, no matter whether they are politicians, religious figures, students, or intellectuals and regardless of age or sex. The rascals have recently imprisoned an opposition party national assemblyman during a National Assembly session on charges of his demanding that reunification not anticommunism be adopted as state policy. To suppress those students who staged a sit-in at Konguk University, they mobilized more than 8,000 police troops and helicopters. They did not hesitate to commit the barbarous and violent act of indiscriminately slaughtering more than 15 students and of simultaneously arresting more than 1,520 students.

Viewing the behavior of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, we can say that the rascals are moving toward touching off a second Kwangju incident. However, the fascist tyrant's indiscreet despotism is not the authority of a strong man but the bluff of a weak one and the sign of those who face downfall. Those concerned will not be able to castrate patriotic and democratic forces with bayonets, nor can they block their vigorous advance movement toward independence, democracy, and reunification. At the fascist court, clergyman Mun Ik-hwan said magnificently: Although this court can charge me with a crime, history will admit that I am not guilty. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has severely punished a religious figure who is in his seventies and which has been engaged in raising an outrageous and fascist commotion, will have to pay a high cost because of the crime it has committed.

VNS COMMENTS ON PROSECUTION OF KONGUK STUDENTS

SK060428 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour, we will talk about the announcement from the prosecutors' office concerning the results of its first round investigations of the students' seizure and sit-in struggle at Konguk University. The Chon Tu-hwan ring formally detained 1,274 of the total 1,525 students who were arrested for their involvement in the student's struggle at Konguk University.

In its announcement, the prosecutors' office explained the so-called reason for its detention of these students, preposterously babbling that they are communist revolutionary elements, that they shouted slogans sympathizing with communism, and the like. This is nothing but an excuse to justify the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous operations to strangle and scorch the university.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to punish those students involved in the sit-in struggle at Konguk University, branding them left-leaning procommunist elements or communist revolutionary elements, is indeed an intolerable antinational and antimass act.

As everyone knows well, on 28 October, approximately 2,000 students from 29 universities throughout the country gathered at Konguk University and formed a student organization called the National Patriotic Students' Committee for Struggle Against Outside Forces and Dictatorship. Following the formation of this organization, they staged the gallant 4-day anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle.

The student's struggle is not an eruption of their extemporal emotion, but an eruption of their firm and patriotic will not to allow the colonial situation and the state of national division to further exist in South Korea and not to tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan regime's pro-U.S. treacherous act. This can be proven by their slogans alone.

During their sit-in struggle at Konguk University, the students struggled, shouting slogans that called for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists, for the building of an independent and sovereign state in this land, for the abolition of the anticommunist policy -- an obstacle to the country's peaceful reunification -- for the overthrow of the pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime, for the withdrawal of the nuclear bases in South Korea, for the suspension of South Korean-U.S. joint military exercises, and for the abolition of the National Security Law.

If there were no foreign forces trampling underfoot our national dignity and sovereignty and no fascism trampling underfoot the democratic freedom and rights of our masses in this land, and if there were no factors to inspire antagonism, confrontation, and division within the nation, the students would not stage such a struggle.

It is precisely because of the colonial and fascist rule of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and because of the miserable situation that has resulted from this that the students have turned out in this struggle at Konguk University, crying over independence, democracy, and reunification.

The United States has enforced its colonial rule over this land for more than 40 years, trampling underfoot our national dignity and sovereignty. It is trying to continuously hold on to this land as its colony and military base.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has perpetrated, without hesitation, the antinational act of selling the country and the nation to its U.S. boss in a bid to maintain and prolong its power. It has also turned this into a land barren of democracy and civil rights and a place where fascism is rampant. In addition, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have accelerated preparations for a northward invasion and a nuclear war against the North.

Historic experience has shown that as long as foreign forces and a treacherous ring, their stooge, exist our masses cannot escape the state of disgrace and (?subjugation). Such being the situation, our youths and students, who burn with justice and patriotism, rose up in the struggle against the aggressors and the nation-sellers. This is only too just and righteous.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the atrocity of arresting over 1,500 students in a suppressive operation -- reminiscent of the Kwangju genocide incident -- mobilizing over 8,000 police forces and even helicopters. This is indeed an unprecedented fascist outrage.

What we cannot overlook is that approximately 20 students were killed by the police forces during the sit-in incident at Konguk University. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of murderers which is more vicious, brutal, and barbarous than Hitler and Tojo of Japan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's recent unprecedented suppression of campuses is nothing but a frenzy to maintain its dictatorial system. However, there is not brutal suppressive means that Chon Tu-hwan can use to block the students' struggle. This can be proven solely by the fact that on 31 October approximately 10,000 students from 19 universities across the country staged a solidarity struggle to protest against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's brutal suppression of students involved in the sit-in struggle at the Konguk University, chanting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know that suppression by bayonet is not almighty and should stop indiscreet suppression by bayonet. At the same time, it should immediately release illegally arrested and detained students and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by our masses.

DEFENSE MINISTRY WARNS NORTH ON DAM PROJECT

SK060356 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Defense Ministry Thursday warned Pyongyang that Seoul will take certain "self-defensive measures" if North Korea carries out its plan to build a dam on a northern tributary of the Han River. Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek said in a statement that "North Korea should be fully responsible for any consequences" stemming from the dam project and urged Pyongyang to immediately suspend construction of the huge Kumgangsan dam and hydroelectric power plant.

Work on the dam is now under way upstream from the Han River at a location just 10 kilometers north of the demilitarized zone and 150 kilometers northeast of Seoul, where the North Han River converges with the Kumgangchon River. The mammoth dam would reportedly create a reservoir capable of storing up to 20 billion tons of water for generating an estimated 800,000 kilowatts of electricity at the Kumgangsan hydropower station.

Yi pointed out that the sudden release of 20 billion tons of water would engulf most of central Korea, including the Seoul metropolitan area, creating a torrent of 2.3 million tons per second. He said that most of the central part of Korea would be flooded. The defense minister also said that the project violates the principle of using national lands for peaceful purposes and that the safety of the dam is of the utmost concern to South Korea.

"Thus, the South Korean Government strongly demanded that North Korea discontinue the project, but the communist North has refused to take any positive step in response to our rightful demand," Yi said. "It must be a peace-destroying scheme," Yi said, pointing out that North Korea is mobilizing tens of thousands of soldiers to work on the dam construction project. "It is now evident to us what North Korea intends to do (in building the dam), and for the defense of our country, it is very natural for us to rebuff that provocative plot," Yi said. He also said that Pyongyang should halt construction of the dam if it hopes to reduce tensions caused by the military confrontation between North and South Korea.

"Any collapse of the large-scale dam, whether natural or artificial, would not only imperil the survival of the 15 million residents in the Han River valley in the South, but would also virtually isolate our armed forces units deployed north of the river, seriously impeding their defense function," Yi continued. "Thus, if North Korea pushes ahead with the plan, ignoring our demands, we will be compelled to take self-defensive measures before the threat becomes a reality, and North Korea must be held responsible for any and all consequences of this," the defense minister added.

The statement said that North Korea is repeating its assertion that construction of the Kumgangsan dam will not cause any inconvenience or damages to South Korea and that Pyongyang has not taken any positive steps in response to Seoul's "rightful demand." "Furthermore, North Korea categorically rejects the principle that the use of the source of a river that flows from the North to the South must be subject to consultations between the two parties involved," Yi continued.

He said that North Korea is making a "perverse effort" to accelerate the project, totally disregarding the wishes of all the Korean people. This, he said, is "unmistakable proof" that a "sinister scheme" lies behind the Kungangsan dam project. The real purpose of the project has nothing to do with peaceful use of national land," he added. [no opening quotes as received]

According to a South Korean Government report, construction of the dam, to be 200 meters high and 1,100 meters long, is expected to take more than five years. It will require another 10 years for the dam to reach its maximum water storage capacity, estimated to be 20 billion tons. The Kungangsan hydropower plant will reportedly generate power by pulling stored water backward through a 30-60-kilometer-long tunnel in accordance with the so-called "stream diversion engineering formula."

'TEXT' OF KIM TAE-CHUNG'S KEYNOTE ADDRESS

SK060111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Nov 86 p 2

["Text" of Kim Tae-chung's keynote address made at a news conference on 5 November to renounce any bid for the presidency]

[Text] Our nation of 60 million people, which is ranked 12th in the world by the size of population, has created a proud history still active despite invasions by external forces and rules of dictators.

The oppression and exploitation will end sooner or later before the strength of the people. So far, I have made efforts to serve the interests of the people with the belief that I can overcome any difficulties with them.

However, the cold front introduced by the current power put the whole nation in an extreme state of tension and anxiety. Although this is the last trial leading to democratization, I looked at the current political situation with a fretful mind because I could not aid in tiding over the crisis due to various restrictions imposed on me.

In particular, my heart was torn apart when I saw our young sons and daughters who should not be blamed for what they are today sacrificed en masse after the Konguk University incident. I shudder to think that such an incident could take place again.

In this unprecedentedly grave situation, I have tried to find a breakthrough even at my own sacrifice. To such an effort of mine, Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan's remarks in Rome on Oct. 20 provided precious advice to me. I thank Cardinal Kim for his special concern about the restoration of my rights and for advising me on what I should do.

The sole way to tide over the current crisis is the realization of democracy at an early date by revising the Constitution to reintroduce a president-led government with the direct election formula -- which the people desire fervently.

However, the government of President Chon Tu-hwan would not turn its ears to the clamor of the people. They are obsessed with the desire to continue their grip to power irrespective of whether the people support them or not even after 1988.

To achieve this purpose, the Chon government is relentlessly attacking all democratic forces, including students, workers, farmers and intellectuals, utilizing political and financial powers and mobilizing all the mass media and the apparatuses of political maneuvers in a manner reminiscent of 1980. It is using the same excuse of "sweeping up all pro-Communist forces" just as it did at that time.

I urge the Chon government to stop immediately its hostile oppression of the democratic forces and the shameless plot to retain power and make a decisive change of policies to comply with the entire people's solemn order to democratization with sincerity.

Democratization is the only way to national salvation and the only means to achieve national stability and security. The Chon government should take this course just to avoid its own misfortune. If I pose a hurdle for the Chon government to go in this direction, I am willing offer myself as a sacrifice.

I hereby declare my decision not to run for president even if I were given an amnesty and my civil rights were restored, if the Chon government agrees to constitutional amendment to reintroduce direct presidential election. As I have always stressed, the purpose of my life is not to become something but to live a just life before God, the people and my conscience. My purpose of life is not to become a president but to help with all my energy in the task of freeing the people from the darkness and deprivation of today and restoring liberty, justice and human dignity for them. It is another purpose of my life to serve in the grand national work of achieving eternal peace and unification on this peninsula sincerely and devotedly.

Kim Yong-sam on Remarks

SK060101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Bonn (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam said Wednesday that the renunciation by Kim Tae-chung of his presidential ambitions is a sincere expression of his desire for the direct popular election of the president.

An adviser to the Korean opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Kim Yong-sam said Kim Tae-chung believes that direct popular voting in a presidential election is the only way to resolve the current political dilemma.

Kim Yong-sam, now visiting West Germany at the invitation of the Christian Democratic Union, said he will do his best to solve political problems and restore democracy, in consultation with Kim Tae-chung, when he returns home.

The two Kims control the two major factions of the opposition party.

"No matter what, my cooperative relationship with Kim (Tae-chung) will not change," Kim Yong-sam said in a statement.

He urged the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to grant amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and others and reinstate their civil rights.

The government and the DJP, he said, are also urged to accept the constitutional reform proposal calling for the election of the president by direct popular voting.

"I have emptied myself (of political ambitions) since 1983 when I fasted (in protest against the government)," he said.

POLICE ARREST 3 FOR UNIVERSITY SEIZURE

HK060811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 6 (AFP) -- South Korean police arrested three students from prestigious Seoul National University Thursday for allegedly masterminding a four-day seizure of a university here last week, police said.

Police said the three students were deeply involved in launching the "patriotic students' league against the outside forces and dictatorship," which was behind the occupation of the Konguk University campus.

Some 8,000 riot police were mobilized to round up more than 1,200 dissident students who had been holed up inside five university buildings, keeping police at bay by hurling rocks and petrol bombs, in a violent anti-government and anti-U.S. protest.

The three students arrested Thursday, one of them was identified as Yi Kwang-hi, a senior, were charged with violating national security law.

More than 1,200 other students have been formally arrested in connection with the incident.

Police also said Thursday that they have been instructed to trace the source of "malicious rumors" that many students committed suicide by burning themselves or jumping to the ground from university buildings during the police raid last Friday.

The rumors apparently touched off violent demonstrations at universities in Seoul and in provincial cities by thousands of radical students, according to police.

Police have said no one was killed during the police raid, although some 50 students and policemen were injured.

A student from an industrial college in the southern port city of Pusan committed suicide Wednesday by setting himself ablaze and throwing himself to the ground from a six-story building on campus, newspapers said.

Chin Song-il, a junior at Pusan Industrial College, scattered leaflets before committing suicide which denounced the government as "branding our fellow students as communists."

Local newspapers said that about 50 of the students under the custody at a police station in Seoul for their participation in the campus seizure staged a sit-in Thursday to protest police not allowing them visitors.

On Wednesday, the Education Ministry reported to the National Assembly that 393 anti-government demonstrations involving some 70,000 students have been reported since the fall semester began in September.

STUDENT SETS SELF AFIRE, FALLS TO DEATH

SK060123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Pusan -- A student set himself afire and fell to death from the rooftop of a building on the campus of Pusan Industrial College in this southern port city yesterday afternoon, in an apparent anti-government protest.

The protester was identified as Chin Song-il, 22, junior of the public administration department.

According to police, anti-government leaflets carrying contents concerning the Konguk University incident were scattered shortly before Chin leaped from the rooftop of the six-story main hall at 12:45 p.m.

"I saw the student falling from the rooftop as I rushed to the building after receiving a call that a student was dousing himself with inflammatory chemical," said Yi Chong-won, 52, a school official

NATIONAL SECURITY LAW TO BE USED ON 20 STUDENTS

SK060121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday turned down requests for arrest warrants for 19 students involved in the violent sit-in at Konguk University.

They are among the 439 students for whom the prosecution authorities requested warrants.

At present, a total of 1,265 students have been placed in detention on court warrants issued Tuesday and Wednesday.

Originally, the prosecution requested warrants for a total of 1,274 but the figure rose by 10 as the prosecution requested warrants for 10 students injured during the police raid on the campus buildings where the student activists had staged their violent sit-in.

The law enforcement authorities are resolved to deal with the incident harshly, labelling the protestors as Communists bent on carrying out the revolution along Communist lines.

Meanwhile, it was learned that prosecution authorities are planning to apply the National Security Law in the indictment of about 20 students. The law is usually reserved for north Korean espionage agents and those involved in sedition and treason.

Others may face charges of violation of the laws governing assemblage, trespassing, violent acts and vandalism.

TURKEY'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SEOUL

TAO41219 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] It has been reported that South Korean firms wish to cooperate with Turkey in every field, particularly in the defense, electronics, and communications industries. Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who stopped over in Hong Kong after concluding his official contacts in Bangladesh, this morning arrived in Seoul, the capital of South Korea, where he was ceremoniously received by South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong. Transportation Minister Veysel Atasoy, currently in Seoul, the South Korean deputy prime minister, and members of the Council of Ministers were also present at the welcoming ceremony. Ozal later met with the representatives of the two most prominent firms in South Korea. [passage omitted]

NO SIN-YONG DISCUSSES TURKISH-ROK ECONOMIC TIES

SK050649 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and his Turkish counterpart, No Sin-yong, [as received] Wednesday discussed ways to promote economic and trade relations between their two countries and other matters of mutual concern. They also exchanged views on recent developments on the Korean peninsula, including the inter-Korean dialogue, and the military and political situations in Northeast Asia, the Middle East and Europe, Korean officials said. In their meeting, No stressed the need to expand economic cooperation between Seoul and Ankara.

The Korean prime minister said that North Korea has recently begun to lean more toward the Soviet Union than China and that the time has come for South Korea to closely monitor North Korea's movements. No said that history has shown that tensions on the Korean peninsula increase whenever Pyongyang moves closer to Moscow. Turkey is one of 16 countries that sent troops here to support South Korea during the 1950-53 Korean war.

No also said he hopes that trade between their two countries and private-level contracts will increase. Ozal pointed out that the South Korean and Turkish economies are complementary and expressed the hope that many Korean businesses will make inroads into Turkey, which operates a free trade zone.

The Turkish premier arrived here Tuesday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of No. Ozal suggested that Korea and Turkey step up their bilateral trade volume and promote joint-venture projects.

In the afternoon, the Turkish leader was scheduled to visit a factory of Samsung Electronics Co. in Suwon, and to lay a wreath at a monument in Yongin commemorating Turkey's participation in the Korean War. In the evening, Ozal will attend a dinner in his honor to be hosted by No at the Lotte Hotel.

The two countries were represented at the prime ministers' meeting by 10-member delegations. Among the Turkish delegates were Metin Emiroglu, minister of education, youth and sports; Veysel Atasoy, minister of transportation and communication; Necdet Tezel, undersecretary of the foreign affairs ministry; and Metin Serman, ambassador to Korea.

The Korean participants included Foreign Minister Choi Kwang-su: Yun Sok-sun, No's chief secretary: and Chang Myong-ha, ambassador to Turkey.

TURKISH COOPERATION SOUGHT FOR OLYMPICS

SK051227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1206 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Wednesday expressed his hope that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will facilitate world peace and harmony with participation of every nation around the world, transcending ideologies and political systems. In a dinner he hosted for visiting Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, No made the remark, asking for Turkey's continuing cooperation for the successful staging of the Summer Olympics. Ozal arrived here Tuesday for a four-day official visit. No also thanked Ozal for the valuable support Turkey has rendered to Seoul's peaceful unification policy at various international fora, including the United Nations.

"South Korea has been making strenuous efforts to pursue dialogue and contact between the South and the North and will continue to do so with patience in the years to come, to reduce tension and to achieve peaceful unification of the homeland," No said.

In reply, Ozal emphasized that his government is supporting the continuing efforts made by South Korean leaders for the peaceful unification of the peninsula.

"The 10th Asian Games are an example of brilliant organization and the choice of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games is significant with regard to the ever growing international prestige of your country," the Turkish premier said.

Ozal added that there are some specific similarities between the geographic and geopolitical locations of the two nations, both of them situated in regions known to be critical. "This situation, while imposing certain responsibilities on our respective countries, also help us to understand each other better," he said. Also attending the dinner are Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Education Minister Son Che-sok, Turkish Education Minister Metin Emiroglu, Transportation and Communication Minister Veysel Atasoy, and Turkish Ambassador to Seoul Metin Sirman.

DELEGATION TO SIGN BORDER PROTOCOL IN PRC

BK051435 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by U Saw Hlaing, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left by air for Beijing this afternoon to sign the protocol on the first joint inspection of the China-Burma boundary.

The delegation was seen off at Rangoon Airport by U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Zhou Mingji, PRC ambassador to Burma; and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Central Law Office, the Survey Department, and the PRC Embassy.

The deputy foreign minister was accompanied by U Myo Htun Lynn, director general of the Central Law Office; U Sein Lwin, director general of the Survey Department; U Tun Way of the Foreign Ministry's East Asia and Pacific Affairs Division; and U Soe Win of the Foreign Ministry's Boundary Division.

U Win Lwin of the Foreign Ministry's Boundary Division left earlier on 29 October.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES PPR AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

BK060651 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Josef Kobialka, new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Cambodia, presented his credentials to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at the former Royal Palace on the afternoon of 5 November.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin joyfully hailed the party and government of the Polish People's Republic for appointing Comrade Josef Kobialka to carry out the diplomatic mission in Cambodia. The comrade stressed that this is a brilliant proof of the development of close ties of friendship and cooperation based on socialist internationalism between our two parties, governments, and peoples.

In his reply, Comrade Josef Kobialka conveyed the best regards and best wishes from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, to Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, and voiced full support for the Cambodian people's efforts in building a peaceful and independent country in accordance with the lines of socialism. The new Polish ambassador also reaffirmed that the Polish party, government, and people will continue to support the Cambodian people in their struggle against the maneuvers of imperialism and the international reactionaries.

HENG SAMRIN SPECIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

BK051425 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Nov (SPK) -- Ros Chhun, special envoy of Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin, recently left for the Republic of Nicaragua, where he will attend the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Ros Chhun, also alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, was seen off by Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, and Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the front's National Council, as well as other personalities.

SENDS MESSAGE TO MAT LY, SOVIET AMITY CHIEF

BK060804 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Kuglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, sent a greetings message to Comrade Mat Ly on his appointment as chairman of the Cambodian Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Foreign People. The message reads:

We firmly believe that the founding of this association will serve the work of strengthening and expanding the international prestige of the PRK in the future and will help to increase the number of friends of Cambodia in foreign countries.

We are confident that the fraternal relations of friendship and solidarity between the USSR and the PRK will further develop in the interest of our two peoples and for peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL ON SETBACKS DEALT TO ENEMY

BK230951 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Pledge To Attack the Enemy and Inflict More Serious Defeats on Him" -- date not given]

[Text] The Cambodian revolution has advanced steadily along the path of all-round development -- political, military, economic, and diplomatic. The revolutionary armed forces have grown up rapidly, maintaining a good position for combat and combat coordination, and firmly protecting national independence. The strategic Cambodia-Vietnam combat alliance has also been strengthened with each passing day. Following the strategic defeat suffered during the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Polpotists and their bosses have not given up their scheme to counterattack and recapture victory. They have plans to send forces into the interior of the country in order to subvert the revolutionary armed forces, conduct psychological-warfare propaganda, and set up positions in an attempt to snatch the people away from the revolution.

They made many efforts to implement this maneuver during the recent 1985-86 dry season. However, these were merely last-ditch efforts from a weakening position. They met with the determination of our armed forces and people to exert all-out efforts in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on every battlefield, which has caused them to encounter greater difficulties and to become further weakened, for their infiltration activities have been crushed regularly by our own border guards, inflicting greater losses on their forces for whom reinforcements are hard to come by. The survivors have been forced to split into small groups operating without contacts; suffering from a shortage of ammunition, food, and medical supplies; and forced to hide in the jungles. Deprived of strongholds, they are forced to move about constantly to avoid sweeps by our army and militia forces.

Their activities of looting and robbing our people of rice and property and their misleading propaganda and threats against the people in some remote areas have also been constantly smashed by our people and armed forces, causing further setbacks and weakness for them. During the first 9 months of this year alone, we put our of action more than 8,000 enemy soldiers, including more than 3,500 killed.

In addition to the demoralization and weakening position of the enemy elements infiltrating the interior of the country, they are experiencing multiple difficulties and are suffering from repeated blows dealt by our army and people. For these reasons, they are becoming more and more weary with each passing day. Furthermore, they have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears the realities of the Cambodian revolution which is making advances in all fields. They have seen that under the new regime, our people are enjoying a comfortable life, peace, security, happiness, freedoms, and the right to worship -- something completely different from the lies their commanders heap upon them.

As a result of the humanitarian policy of leniency advocated by the revolutionary authorities toward mislead persons, the number of persons who have awakened and surrendered to the revolutionary authorities and returned to the people and their families, bringing with them arms and material, is increasing with each passing day. By the end of September, 3,746 persons, bringing with them 2,046 assorted weapons, had returned to the fold. These returnees have also helped to unmask planted enemy agents and to uncover enemy arms caches.

Along with the serious defeats in their military activities, the enemies have also suffered setbacks in their various perfidious psychological warfare maneuvers which have been exposed and denounced. Only a number of idle and credulous persons believe in such tricks.

Following the 1984-85 victories, we have expanded our position of strength. We have developed new offensive forces at the border and we have been successful in firmly defending our revolutionary gains in the interior. The revolutionary armed forces, in close cooperation with the authorities and population, have vigorously accelerated the work of strengthening the localities. Fulfilling a dual task, the regiments have become truly strong cores in propagandizing, training, leading, and encouraging the people to attack the enemy. Our cadres and people are growing steadily through tests and trials. They can make a clear distinction between friends and foes and they do not believe the enemy tricks of deceiving, misleading, and sowing suspicion and splits.

The enemies tried hard to launch military activities combined with psychological warfare, smearing and distorting the realities of the Cambodian revolution, and instigating splits in Cambodian-Vietnamese militant solidarity. They sought by all means -- through the introduction of corrupt and perverted culture, and the use of goods and women -- to win over and buy the allegiance of cadres. They started false reports to distort the truth; spread rumors and superstitious belief in order to cause illusion, confusion, alarm, and restlessness among the people, making them inactive in their living conditions and production. However, all their actions can in no way influence the minds and views of the people.

Our people have heightened their sense of revolutionary vigilance and absolute trust in the revolution. They have studied hard and have accelerated production and increased yield, enthusiastically participating in the triple revolutionary movement, carrying out the national defense labor duty, volunteering to serve in the army, and actively supporting and assisting the army and militia in attacks against the enemy. The bitter lesson and experience of 3 years 8 months and 20 days under the genocidal regime remain fresh and will stay uppermost in the minds of all of us.

The immediate task of our army and people is to exert vigorous efforts to develop the victories and the advantage of our offensive position, resolutely crushing and toppling all enemy units; keeping firm control over the terrain; consolidating localities, villages, and communes; and resolutely defeating all new maneuvers of the enemies. Moreover, it is imperative to build strong and truly qualified forces to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and protect the lives and property of the people. All sectors and levels must heighten their sense of responsibility and continue to carry out well the spirit and letter of Circular No 24 of the party's Central Committee dealing with attacking the enemies and proselytizing misled persons, strengthening solidarity groups for production, and founding strong and clean militia forces for villages and communes determined to fight the enemies and maintaining a sense of militant cooperation among them.

It is imperative to carry out well the work of proselytizing the masses, respecting and loving the masses, and enhancing the bonds of army-people solidarity, and to learn how to rely on the people to flush out the enemy and unmask planted enemy agents. It is imperative to always heighten vigilance and not allow the enemy to launch surprise attacks.

All sectors of local mass organizations must launch and organize successfully the movement of the whole people attacking the enemy and the whole people defending the fatherland; making youths ready to fulfill military obligation; participate in building the revolutionary armed forces; implement well all policies of the rear; and organize, educate, and implement policies toward forces joining the national defense labor duty.

As the dry season approaches, the army and people throughout the country must be more determined to develop vicories, expand their advantage from their offensive position, and cause greater losses to the enemy, frustrating all his new maneuvers, defending the revolutionary gains, and firmly advancing Cambodia's revolutionary cause.

HUN SEN ATTENDS CLOSING OF HANDICRAFT MEETING

BK061133 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Phnom Penh theater on the evening of 5 November to close the 2-day meeting summing up the initial results of the implementation of resolution No 247 of the party Political Bureau dealing with the rehabilitation and development of the handicraft sector in Phnom Penh.

Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, attended the closing ceremony.

During the 2 days of work, the meeting enthusiastically discussed and agreed upon the report summing up the initial results of the implementation of resolution No 247 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau dealing with the rehabilitation and development of handicrafts in Phnom Penh in the past. The meeting also drew good experiences and a number of measures and set targets for implementation in the coming years in the cause of further developing this sector.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen highly appreciated the success of tasks carried out by the Phnom Penh handicraft sector. He also stressed that production is the foremost front and therefore attention should be paid to it while relying on three main factors: party leadership, state management, and mass agitation. Efforts should be made so that the people firmly grasp the significance of this field. At the same time, measures should be taken to train cadres to control production and attention should be paid to promoting appropriate vocational and technical skills. Meanwhile, production should be closely supervised from production sites to the places to which the products are destined so as to closely control the product quality.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS UNESCO DAY FUNCTION

OW051225 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 5 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao National Committee for UNESCO, in cooperation with the Ministries of Education, Foreign Affairs and Culture, and the State Committee for News Agencies, Newspapers, Radio and Television, held here on Nov. 4 a festive function marking the 40th anniversary of UNESCO (Nov 4).

Honoured guests present at the ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, chairman of the Lao National Committee for UNESCO, and other high-ranking officials.

Also present were Per Janvid, U.N.O. representative, diplomatic envoys, representatives of international agencies to the Lao PDR, and foreign experts working in Laos.

Prof. B. Phitsamai and Per Janvid took turns to address the gathering. They highlighted the activities and the development of UNESCO in the fields of education, science, culture and communications, and its contribution to the defence of peace, international security and cooperation, and to the guaranteeing of justice for all human beings regardless of race, sex and belief. They hailed the rich experiences of UNESCO in the field of international cooperation, including its working projects and action plans relating to various important world issues, thus meeting the aspiration of the member countries for peace, international security, and scientific, cultural, social and economic development, and for mankind's prosperity, cooperation and mutual trust.

Prof. B. Phitsamai welcomed the progressive tendency of UNESCO, and highlighted the promotion of bilateral solidarity and cooperation between Laos and UNESCO.

"We note that UNESCO is one of the correct and just U.N. agencies, which has striven to overcome all difficulties to reach its noble goal, regardless of the defamation and withdrawal by reactionary forces," he concluded.

RALLY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK060534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The central Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, together with the party and administrative committees of Vientiane municipality, held a grand rally yesterday afternoon to mark the opening of the USSR-LPDR week of solidarity on occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The rally was attended by Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane municipal administrative committee, and Thongsavat Yamani, vice chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television and acting chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, along with more than 1,000 representatives of various central mass organizations in Vientiane. Maslin, chairman of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association and first vice chairman of the Soviet budget committee for peace, who is on a current visit to Laos, and Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, together with Soviet experts who have worked on assistance projects in Laos also attended the rally.

At the rally, Khambou Sounisai and head of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association delegation, Maslin, took turns in delivering speeches. In their speeches, they pointed to the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution which took place in Russia under the marvelous, talented, and clear-sighted leadership of great Lenin in 1917, the revolution which shook the world with an emergence of the working class that greatly aroused the various oppressed and intimidated nations in the world to rise up and fight for justice, freedom, equality, and national independence.

Khambou Sounisai said: The celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution this year is organized at a time while the entire Lao party, Army, and people are joyously joining in carrying out emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress and the 11th anniversary of the 2 December National Day. It is also regarded as a great event marking the International Year of Peace, 1986, the year which was opened with the declaration made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January on the suspension of nuclear tests. He pointed to the achievements scored in the cause of defending and building the LPDR over the past 10 years. He also highly appreciated the all-round and effective cooperation and assistance provided by the Soviet Union for the LPDR. Khambou Sounisai once again reiterated the Lao people's unchanged stand vigorously supporting all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union which aim to put an end to the arms race. He also reiterated the Lao people's support for the 22 October 1986 television speech by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev who took the occasion to call for a halt to the arms race, to march forward to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and resolutely oppose the militarization of space.

In his speech, Maslin hailed the achievements scored by the Lao people, under the LPRP's leadership, in restoring and building the national economy and reforming the economic and social foundations and the achievements in carrying out the cause of defending the country, in which all schemes of intervention by outside reactionaries have been smashed. Simultaneously, he pointed to some significant political events in the international life of the Soviet Union in the struggle to do away with military threats. Regarding this, he noted that in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union proposed important issues for discussion on world-wide policy, namely the halt to an arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons. In the talks, the Soviet side advanced great and significant proposals which, if approved, could lead to the beginning of a new era of mankind's life -- an era free from nuclear weapons -- which is explicitly possible.

In addition, Maslin pointed to the attitude and stand of the United States which is confident in its technological eminence and which still hopes to gain the impossible goal -- military superiority over the Soviet Union -- by implementing the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative which is aimed at militarizing outer space.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED

BK310935 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Feature article: "Our Party's Correct Foreign Policy Has Been Broadly Supported in the International Arena"]

[Text] Since its establishment, the LPDR has pursued the correct line of the LPRP. In the new stage, the foreign tasks of our party and state are to adhere to the foreign policy of space, independence, and socialism, increasingly enhancing the special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia.

Also, to maintain close solidarity and cooperation in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; draw sympathy and support from the revolutionary movements and peace-loving people in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world; create international conditions in favor of the cause of defending and building the country; and resolutely defeat the hostile policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to sabotage and subvert our revolutionary cause of securely defending the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country and contributing to the common struggle of various nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Our party has always done its utmost to maintain and deepen the special solidarity and close militant alliance with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia. Along with this, it has strived to enhance and daily develop the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. This is the long-term, unchanged, and principled policy of our party and state. It is considered a principled policy of our party and state. It is considered a principle issue which determines the victory of the cause of national defense and socialist construction in our country. Our party has also supported and highly appreciated all significant initiatives for peace proposed by the Soviet Union as adopted in the 26th CPSU Congress and as advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev as well as raised by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress and on other occasions. All these are regarded as a great contribution of the Soviet Union to the cause of peace and security of various nations in the world. The Lao party and people have also supported the movements for national liberation and independence of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin American and supported the struggle of the working class and laboring people in developed capitalist countries.

Together with Cuba, Vietnam, and other members of the Nonaligned Movement, Laos has striven to help the movement firmly adhere to the goal of unity in struggle against imperialism, to consolidate political independence, and to gain independence in the economic field and in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Our party's consistent policy toward the ASEAN countries is to have the Indochinese countries and the SEAN countries coexist peacefully, maintain good-neighborly relations, and hold consultative talks to solve problems in the relations between the two groups on the basis of equality, mutual understanding, respect of one another's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, noncoercion, and joining in building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

To Thailand, which is a neighboring country, we have always done our best in pursuing the policy of fraternity and good-neighborliness for the benefits of the two peoples -- Lao and Thai. Our party has continued to promote relations with all countries regardless of the differences in political and social systems on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. Together with various fraternal parties and countries and with progressive people in the world, our party has guided our people to resolutely struggle against an arms race, to demand disarmament, and to oppose the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries for the peace and security of various nations.

With this correct policy, the roles and prestige of our Lao revolution have been raised in the international arena. Many countries throughout the world, including fraternal socialist, capitalist, and progressive countries, have established friendly relations and cooperation with us in many fields, including political, economic, cultural, and social.

With the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, it is certain that despite many remaining difficulties as a result of the war and as created by the international reactionaries, our people, with the clear-sighted leadership of the party and with the just domestic and foreign policies which can draw ever broader material and spiritual support and assistance from various friendly countries as well as international organizations, will undoubtedly achieve success in carrying out the cause of building the new, socialist society in our country.

BATTALION RECOUNTS FIGHTING 'U.S. AIR PIRATES'

BK291103 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] On the morning of 18 October 1986, cadres and combatants of Antiaircraft Battalion A held a grand celebration of great significance to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the battalion. Ceremonies were held to commemorate the tradition of the antiaircraft units and regiments' revolutionary activities and to record, as well as promote and expand, the meritorious and heroic deeds of the units and regiments during the period of the struggle for national salvation as well as during the past ten years of national defense and construction.

At the ceremony, the comrade chief of the battalion delivered a speech in which he reviewed the battalion's history since its founding and its traditions of fighting the U.S. air pirates during the period of the national liberation revolution and throughout the past 10 years of defending and building the country. Then, the comrade chief of the Antiaircraft Corps took the floor and delivered a speech. In his speech, he again recalled the history of the building of the antiaircraft units and regiments and the heroic and undaunted struggle of the cadres and combatants.

Both the comrade chiefs noted the spirit of resolute and undaunted struggle as well as the pure spirit of the cadres and combatants of Battalion A in the period of the national liberation revolution as well as during the past 10 years. They noted many combat operations fiercely and furiously carried out day and night by the units and regiments against the U.S. air pirates. During these operations, the enemy was heroically attacked on the ground with machine-guns by the units and regiments.

Following these operations, where many comrades heroically sacrificed their lives, many became heroic combatants and many platoons and companies became heroic platoons and companies. Noteworthy were operations carried out in the areas of the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khouang, Khang Khai, Chengtha, and Phou Kout, as well as the operations to liberate Phou Moun, Phou Homthian, Meuang Kang, and Meuang Ngoi, where the units and regiments launched a total of 1,055 major and minor operations against the U.S. air pirates. During these operations, 286 U.S. aircraft of various types were shot down and 525 others damaged. Fighting on the ground occurred on 49 occasions. During these battles 219 enemy soldiers were killed, 307 others were captured or forced to surrender, 79 weapons of various types were seized or destroyed, and 321 hand grenades were seized.

During the past 10 years, the units and regiments contributed to the task of defending and building the country and maintaining public security with glorious, concrete achievements in many fields. For these achievements, as many as 41 comrades belonging to the units and regiments have been awarded Itsala Medals of Victory, ranging from first to third classes; eight others were awarded Heroic Medals of Victory of different classes; and 827 others were awarded certificates from the Supreme Command and from the Political Bureau. In addition, the units and regiments were named heroic units and regiments of the nation.

The cadres and combatants of the units and regiments were then praised and hailed for their outstanding achievements which they scored over the past 10 years of defending and building the country. In this connection, one comrade was awarded the Itsala Medal of Victory, 3d Class; one was awarded the Labor Medal of Victory, 2d Class; three received the Labor Medal of Victory, 3d Class; four were awarded labor pins; four were awarded certificates of commendation from the government; and 30 others were awarded certificates of commendation from the National Defense Ministry and the General Political Department.

At the ceremony, a resolution was passed on the contents of the short-term emulation campaigns. Companies then opened the emulation campaigns in an enthusiastic atmosphere. The comrade chief of the Antiaircraft Corps attached to the General Staff then delivered a brief speech. In addition to wholeheartedly praising and hailing the achievements and meritorious deeds of the units and regiments, he instructed the cadres and combatants assigned to the units and regiments to join in maintaining, promoting, and daily expanding the heroic and glorious traditions.

Representatives of the cadres and combatants then took the floor and delivered speeches accepting the instructions and expressing their determination to maintain, promote, and expand the heroic and glorious traditions of the units and regiments in carrying out the political tasks entrusted to them by the party and state and together to heighten vigilance and maintain combat readiness while training and studying politics and military subjects as well as consolidating, building, and strengthening the units and regiments' knowledge in various fields.

RADIO CITES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON CLASS STRUGGLE

BK040519 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Feature article," "Democracy is Always Closely Linked With Class Problems" based on LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's selected works entitled "10 Years of Party Building; 20 Years of Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] As a political party of the working class and equipped with Marxism-Leninism, our party maintains that national and democratic problems are always linked with class problems. In each period of history, a class that represented the leading form of production in that period also served as the representative of a country and was capable of holding the national banner.

In Europe, once the capitalist class represented a leading form of production, controlled the national-democratic banner, and led the capitalist revolution to overthrow the rotten feudal system and establish capitalism in accordance with its own capitalist-style national and democratic doctrine.

After capitalism became imperialism, the capitalist class immediately assumed its positive historic role, thus obstructing international development and [words indistinct] various nations.

The working class represents a new, socialist form of production. For this reason, it is the only class that can rally and lead all mankind to struggle to overthrow capitalism, liberate nations, build a new social system -- socialism, and lead various nations and societies to advance along the direction of subjective development of history. The development and growth of the three revolutionary currents, which started with the Great October Socialist Revolution, clearly affirm the historic role of the working class in the present era.

KPL VIEWS LPRP'S LEADING ROLE IN SOCIETY

OW051221 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 5 Nov 86

["The Leading Role of the Party and Its Consolidation" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 5 (OANA-KPL) -- Since its inception, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) has definitely assumed its historical responsibility not only as the leader of the people's struggle for power, but also as the possessor of real power -- in order to achieve its goal and ideal: taking the nation towards socialism and bringing the multi-ethnic people onto the road of prosperity and happiness.

While effecting its structural reorganization by supplementing outstanding cadres to the party cells and administrative committees of different levels and rallying representative of the working class and other social strata and all ethnic minorities in the administration and the National Front, the LPRP has done all it can to map out correct political and economic lines for the new phase of the revolution. The party has also concentrated on the political training and education of party cadres and members and the infrastructure of proletarian dictatorship in an effort to insure an effective application of the revolutionary guidelines and tasks. New school-buildings have been constructed, and political, cultural and vocational courses as well as complementary education and refresher courses opened. Thousands of personnel from various departments and friendly countries [come] for post-graduate study and visit.

These efforts have helped raise the political level of party cadres and members, rectify incorrect attitude, and strengthen unity in implementing the party's guidelines and policy.

Since liberation, party cadres and members have been increased both in quantity and quality. The number of district leading cadres with primary education level, which was only a few thousands in the past, has been increased four-fold. The number of middle and high-level cadres has augmented five-fold. The contingent of scientific and technical workers has increased from 12,000 to 60,000 university graduates and 22,200 middle-level cadres.

The newly graduated cadres have been trained either in the country or in other fraternal socialist countries. Most of them come from the families of labouring people and state personnel. The quantity of female and ethnic cadres in various working sectors has also increased.

In the past ten years, especially since the third party congress, the number of party members and party cells in various departments and remote areas has been considerably multiplied. Party membership in the whole country has nearly doubled. Before liberation, only 60 percent of the villages and 38 percent of the hamlets throughout the country had established their party cells. The present figures are 87 percent and 65 percent respectively.

The party has specified the grassroots as the core, the district as an economic and defence unit and as a link between the provincial and grassroots levels in the coordinated development of agriculture, forestry and industry, and the province as a strategic unit.

The party has always exercised its leadership in the process of socialist transformation and construction in Laos. The party is the organizer and leader of all revolutionary victories. It has initiated correct guidelines, plans, policies and procedures, and has spared no efforts in training party cadres and members, especially leading cadres. As a result, the LPRP has overcome all difficulties, scored victory after victory and enjoyed high prestige and confidence among the people.

PASASON NOTES EMULATION CAMPAIGNS FOR CONGRESS

BK051518 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Undated PASASON editorial: "Step Up Even More Enthusiastically the Emulation Campaigns to Score Achievements to Welcome the Fourth Party Congress"]

[Text] In the current extensively significant mass movement, the entire party, Army, and people are enthusiastically contributing views to the draft political report [for the party Central Committee] which will be presented to the fourth party congress. At present, our people in all localities have launched emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress, thereby permeating our beloved country with a new, especially meaningful atmosphere.

With a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and profound affection for socialism, we have contributed many brilliant views to enhance further the meaning of the draft political report of the party Central Committee and to raise the movement of emulation campaigns in all spheres of work to a higher degree, thereby scoring satisfactory achievements.

In the agricultural production sector, especially rice growing, farmers throughout the country have carried out the main-season rice cultivation with a high sense of responsibility and perseverance to fulfill the rice production targets. Farmers in many localities have now begun harvesting rice. According to initial predictions from a number of sources, many localities will be able to produce more rice than in previous years. Such a phenomenon is due to the creativity of farmers in many agricultural cooperatives in employing the method of intensive agriculture in production and to efforts by the people of all tribes in our country to score actual achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress.

In the industrial production sector, there has been a new change. Since we have persisted together to eliminate the mechanism of state financing and centralized bureaucracy and to turn to the new mechanism of granting autonomy to the economic sectors to carry out socialist business, commendable new progress has been made. A number of factories and companies have enhanced the spirit of collective mastery of their workers, encouraging them to switch to applying the socialist business accounting system. At the same time, several localities have satisfactorily fulfilled their respective production plans. Many other localities are also fulfilling their fiscal production plans.

Emulation campaigns have also been carried out by other spheres of work, such as the communications and transport, trade, education, public health, and organization sectors, to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress.

Cadres and combatants in the national defense and public security forces have also actively engaged in training to enhance further their esteemed quality and have maintained a high sense of preparedness to defend our territorial integrity and to maintain public order in our society.

Even though all this is only the initial success of our campaigns, it has brought great joy and satisfaction to our people. We can see that the achievements scored in the movement to welcome the fourth party congress have mobilized all localities, services, and branches of construction work to find new factors to bring about numerous outstanding new successes. Nevertheless, this is only an initial success and has not yet placed the movement in an appropriate perspective. Therefore, in the immediate future our entire party, Army, and people must strive to promote further this movement to score more achievements to welcome the fourth party congress enthusiastically and with genuinely profound meaning.

PASASON EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR NEW ATTITUDES

BK311328 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[30 October PASASON editorial: "Turn Toward New Imaginations"]

[Text] To review and sum up the experience gained from actual deeds in the cause of national defense and socialist construction in the past 10 years and to define the strategic orientations, main objectives, and policies and plans in each respect for our country's social and economic development in the years to come are two important tasks for the forthcoming fourth LPRP Congress.

Immediately after the liberation of the whole country, our party decided to lead the country to embark on the path of socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development by implementing two strategic tasks simultaneously -- to defend the country and build socialism. This was a strategic decision for our party in selecting the path of advancement for the country.

Through the development of its search for knowledge, experiments, and actual deeds in the past years, our party has gradually improved and perfected its overall line and each aspect of this line in the period of transition to socialism in conformity with the true situation in the country. Meanwhile, our party has successfully drawn many valuable lessons from implementing the two strategic tasks and recorded achievements in many spheres for the country. What is most important is that we have firmly safeguarded this young Lao republic, which has always been a target for the enemy's destructive acts in the past 10 years, and enabled it to grow steadily. New economic and cultural bases and new, socialist men have emerged; the living conditions of the people of all ethnic minorities have been improved; and the status and influence of our party and country have been consolidated and broadened in the international arena.

Nevertheless, in parallel with the achievements, many basic shortcomings remain. First of all, our perception is not yet in conformity with the reality of the revolution of our country, which is now at the juncture of the period of transition to socialism. In addition, worn-out ways of thinking which do not correspond with the new revolutionary period, difficulties in other spheres, and the lack of scientific, technical, and economic and social management knowledge are partly the cause of the slow economic and social development in our country.

At present, it is imperative for us to adopt a new attitude and new perception along with new developments. First of all, we must clearly perceive the characteristics and period of the revolution and its essential steps of advancement, because these things are objective factors which cannot be made to suit our subjective liking and because the period of the revolution cannot be shortened.

The transition from production bases which mainly depend on nature to large-scale socialist production takes a long time and is very complex. It cannot be achieved by any machine or through our thinking. Nevertheless, we must understand that our brain and intelligence can resolve behavioral problems, because actual capability gives birth to strength to develop production forces that can implement the basic economic rules of socialism and gradually meet the working people's material and spiritual requirements.

For this reason, the new period of the revolution requires us to adopt a new attitude, new perception, and new imagination. The requirements for new changes must be displayed in various aspects, the first of which is imagination, such as an imagination on economic problems, work styles, organization, and cadres. All this is an expression of our party's strategic line of leadership toward socialist construction as a whole and toward economic guidance in particular. These things are essential, fundamental issues in defining a correct policy for resolving urgent economic and social problems, for removing our country's economic bases from being dependent on nature and external markets, and for gradually pacifying and developing the country.

The unanimity among the entire party, army, and people on this attitude will ensure the success of the fourth party congress and our country's revolution. Therefore, all party members and cadres have the duty to think about, study, and deeply grasp the party's economic attitude, with a view to making our perception correspond with the reality, and the various policies and plans of the party and state correspond with the movement of the objective law, which is affecting us at the first juncture of the transitional period. Only by deeply grasping the party's economic attitude can we work out policies, plans, and methods for shaping the structure of the economy, investment, and socialist transformation and for outlining appropriate forms and steps in changing the old economic management mechanism to the new economic management mechanism and in adopting a correct attitude toward various economic sectors, the monopolization of goods, the application of goods relations and money, and toward other issues.

Our party once grew and developed in the national-democratic revolution. It is certain that it will grow even more vigorously in the process of socialist revolution. By strengthening our understanding of the party's attitude in the new period on the basis of laying down correct policies and plans and taking correct actions, we will be sufficiently capable of mobilizing the revolutionary movements of the masses to exploit all hidden potentials of the country and the cooperation and assistance of various fraternal countries in order to develop our production forces and vigorously develop our country's economic bases and social life.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ARMY TASKS IN NEW PERIOD

BK271525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Article: "To Fulfill the Tasks in the New Period of the Revolution"]

[Text] The LPA tradition is one of pure revolutionary heroism and has been closely and inseparably linked to the history of the patriotic struggle movements of the Lao workers.

With regard to the new tasks of the revolution at present, the LPA has not only carried out national defense duties and contributed to the cause of socialist construction, but has also expeditiously striven to build its own strength, both quantitatively and qualitatively, so as to gradually turn itself into a model modern army.

The conference of party cadres throughout the Army, which was convened in Vientiane capital from 20 to 25 October with the participation of a number of senior and intermediate ranking cadres and outstanding representatives of various combat units, regiments, divisions, factories, schools, hospitals, production bases, and regional forces, clearly showed the obligations, duties, and heavy responsibilities of the Army toward the country and people, and toward the growth and development of the Army itself in the immediate future and in the years to come. Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and chairman of the conference, said in his speech opening the conference: The conference of party cadres in our Army is extremely significant. In addition to studying together profoundly and contributing views to the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee, which will be presented to the forthcoming fourth party congress, our conference will discuss and study in detail various other issues, especially the national defense and public security maintenance work which is the direct responsibility of our Armed Forces.

Moreover after hearing the lecture given at the conference by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the delegates to the conference came to more profoundly understand the situation, duties, and responsibilities of our Army in the years to come. Thus, our Army must strive its best to fulfill its noble and glorious historical tasks.

During the conference, each delegate concentrated all efforts to study and to contribute frank and complete views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee and other issues raised at the conference. At the end, the conference unanimously voiced endorsement on the line, policy, and programs of the party. At the same time, the conference also correctly appraised the prominent prevailing domestic and international situations and fully and unanimously acknowledged the strong and weak points and shortcomings of our Army in the recent years. The conference managed to work out measures to further enhance the strong points and to rectify certain immediate remaining weak ones so as to ensure that the face of the Army will be clearly changed and unification can be achieved from the central level down to the grass-roots units.

To accumulate genuine experience and lessons learned from the implementation of the party's line and tasks in the recent years, the delegates to the conference heard model reports from a number of grass-roots units which have acted as the foundations for creating primary factors for building all-round strong basic units and firm, strong, and pure leading party units. For example, in the case of Infantry Battalion A, the infantrymen of this battalion have accumulated rich experience in the work of building armed units and party units. After fulfilling the work of building party units, the battalion's party committee and command proceeded to educate all armed units to know how to grasp their central duties in each period so as to outline the orientation of detailed work for skillful execution with strict inspection and supervision and to know how to fully utilize the capabilities of the organizations at all levels and of all cadres and combatants within the respective armed units, thus effecting appropriate changes in, and bringing about progress, to them.

As for political and ideological training, in addition to providing such education in classrooms, the battalion has also encouraged cadres and combatants to utilize news bulletins, newspapers, and libraries as supplementary tools, thus making training programs interesting. Due to certain difficulties, the battalion previously lacked such facilities as living quarters. Thanks to a sense of perseverance and effective organization, the battalion has now erected a number of clean and beautiful living facilities.

The machinery department of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Factory is responsible for assembling modern machines for major scientific and technical foundations. In the beginning, the level of technical knowledge of cadres and workers was inadequate, but being concerned with their responsibilities, the party committee and the management of the factory expeditiously strived to raise their technical and academic levels and to encourage them to utilize the efficiency of machines to the fullest extent and to effectively organize and maintain machines in good condition so as to ensure prolonged production. In addition to consolidating party units and building work branches, the factory also gives special attention to boosting food production to improve the living conditions of cadres and workers, thus allowing them to maintain political and ideological tranquility and to maintain unification in carrying out their work.

Armored Battalion is very efficient and creative in carrying out its party and political work. It has instilled a sense of unification among cadres, party members, and combatants in the units under its command. The commanding staff, the party committee, and cadres of the battalion have devised complete and strict measures to see to it that all units become familiar with and fully implement all regulations, systems, and principles of the Army, thus ensuring fulfillment of work in making combat preparations and engaging in training and study. With regard to the work of managing, educating, and training new combatants, after the battalion recruits new combatants, it must first of all firmly grasp their backgrounds, provide them with political and ideological training, and encourage them to be comfortable with their work, to have faith in cadres, and to be gallant in carrying out their missions. Moreover, the battalion has also efficiently maintained the principle of keeping and storing weapons and vehicles supplied by the higher level to ensure prompt reaction in carrying out duties when required. In addition, such movements as cultural, sports, literary, and artistic activities have also been undertaken regularly.

Phong Saly Province shares a stretch of 231 km of common border with China. Since peace was attained in our country, the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have employed numerous multifaceted sabotage schemes against our country. Firmly grasping the party's line, the combatants in this province have vigorously and profoundly turned to the grass-roots level and managed to arouse a sense of revolutionary awareness among the local inhabitants to understand the notorious and cunning schemes of the enemies, to set up an extensive network of people's war to isolate the enemies, to successfully thwart the psychological warfare campaigns of the enemies, and to defend the local administration. In addition to building the regional armed forces and public security forces, the Armed Forces of Phong Saly Province have mapped out a comprehensive and coordinated plan to attack the enemies, to maintain public security, and to defend the border and interior territory. At the same time, Phong Saly Province has also gained commendable lessons in implementing correctly the party's policy toward ethnic tribes to create unity and unification among them in attacking the enemies and building the country.

The reports presented by Battalion S attached to Division B, Air Force Regiment A, Division (?H), Ground Artillery Battalion, Mountainous Region Development Company, and other armed units also contained outstanding lessons acquired from carrying out their respective duties. These invaluable lessons will become a great contribution to the work in building and the direction of the plan of the Army in the next 5 years between 1986 and 1990, which was fully endorsed by the delegates at the conference who have pledged to resolutely fulfill it so as to gradually build the LPA into a model modern army to fulfill gloriously the tasks in the new period of the revolution.

PREM RECEIVES COMMERCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

BK060600 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister disclosed that he had received the resignation letter from Commerce Minister Police Captain Surat Osathanukhro. As a result, a royal decree appointing two ministers would be issued. Deputy Interior Minister Montri Phongphanit will be appointed the new commerce minister, and Santi Chaiwiratana, member of the House of Representatives from Chaiyaphum Province, deputy interior minister.

Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon met with reporters this morning after receiving athletes and officials who will participate in the 4th ASEAN Games. Asked if he had received Pol Capt Surat's letter of resignation, the prime minister nodded affirmatively and smilingly as he emerged from Government House to meet with waiting reporters.

Asked if the cabinet reshuffle would help improve the atmosphere in the cabinet, the prime minister replied that the atmosphere at present is already good.

Asked about the vacancy in the other post at the Interior Ministry, the prime minister said that no appointment has yet been made. Asked why the post has been left vacant, the prime minister said he did not know and suggested that this question should be answered by Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun.

ARMY PROPOSES NEW APPROACH IN FIGHTING CPM

BK0600923 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The 4th Army Region will seek approval from the cabinet soon for a plan to establish the so-called development villages along the Thai-Malaysian border. A senior army official, Major General Kitti Rattanachaya, described the plan as a new approach to fight the banned Communist Party of Malaya, or the CPM, operating along the 600 KM of jungles bordering the two countries.

The plan, initiated by the joint task force of Thailand and Malaysia fighting the CPM guerrillas in southern border areas, involves providing border people with more security by setting up a settlement where they will be well protected.

If the plan wins cabinet approval, Maj Gen Kitti said at least 10 housing estates will be set up next year for resettlement of people living along the border.

He added that a public relations campaign is needed to persuade those people to cooperate with authorities on the project.

FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE VISITS HANOI

OW61611 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5 -- Former US Secretary of State Cyrus Roberts Vance left here today after a six-day private visit to Vietnam. He was accompanied by Mrs. Vance and Mr. Robert Oxnam, chairman of the Asia Society.

While here, he was received by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Le Duc Tho, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Earlier, he had a friendly meeting with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. C.R. Vance and his entourage also visited late President Ho Chi Minh's home and office, and several economic and cultural (?sites) in Hanoi.

ENVOY TO UN ADDRESSES DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

OW051603 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5 -- Vietnam maintains that the most urgent task of the present time is to eliminate the menace of a world war, particularly a nuclear war.

Speaking at a UN general debate on peace and international security on November 3, Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of Vietnam's permanent mission to the UN, also said that Vietnam attaches "great importance to the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons. Not only the present generation but also many generations to come in Vietnam will greatly suffer from the grave human and ecological consequences of the brutal chemical warfare carried out against the Vietnamese people for more than a decade from 1960 to 1971."

Bui Xuan Nhat continued: "In the conditions of the current rapid pace of the development of military technologies, adequate attention should be given to the possibility of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction. States having the largest military arsenals, especially the nuclear-weapon-states should bear the special responsibility for the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons."

CHAIRMAN PHAM VAN DONG VISITS HANOI UNIVERSITY

BK050624 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] On 25 October Hanoi University commemorated its 30th founding anniversary and received Independence Medal Third Class, a noble award bestowed on the university's cadres, personnel, and students by the party and state.

Present at the ceremony were Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi city party committee; Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher and vocational education; representatives of the Soviet, Cambodian, Lao, Romanian, and Cuban Embassies; and representatives of foreign research student groups and foreign students in the university. Also present were a great number of professors, assistant professors, and scientific cadres of many universities, economic sectors, and scientific research agencies; and many teaching cadres and students of many generations of the university.

In a solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere, Professor Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and vocational education, on behalf of the Council of State, bestowed Independence Medal, Third Class on the university.

Prof (Pham Huu Giat), president of Hanoi University, read a report on the growth of the university over the past 30 years.

On the occasion of Hanoi University's 30th anniversary, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and worked with the university's professors, assistant professors, teaching cadres, managerial cadres, and outstanding students. Participating in this working session were Professor Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu, many leading cadres of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, and representatives of many colleges in Hanoi.

After hearing Professor President (Pham Huu Giat)'s report, Chairman Pham Van Dong talked with the delegates. He heartily commended the university for its achievements over the past 30 years and pointed out a number of important tasks for Hanoi University as well as the entire higher education sector to continue to study and organize their implementation.

The chairman said in general:

1. To meet the demands for building and defending the country at present as well as in the future, it is necessary to set up an appropriate system of colleges with better teaching contents and quality and better scientific research work, a system in which Hanoi University will be a very important center. Only in this way will a body of good workers, professors, and scientists be trained for various important sectors of the country.

2. Hanoi University, as well as other colleges and universities, must struggle to overcome all difficulties, especially in the present situation, in order to improve the teaching and studying quality. It is necessary to promote socialist solidarity and cooperation within the university and between colleges and universities so they will together make progress in teaching and research work.

3. In all of its activities, Hanoi University must combine study and research work with labor and production and other socioeconomic activities. Teaching, study, and research work must be practical.

All achievements in the world must be learned quickly, but they must be selected and applied to meet the country's demands. In teaching, we must renovate both contents and methods. Students must be encouraged to read books and think and apply what they have learned to the realities of production and life.

Chairman Pham Van Dong spent much time listening to managerial and scientific research cadres' views. He answered many questions raised by the delegates and exchanged views with them on these questions.

TO HUU ADDRESSES THANH HOA PARTY CONGRESS

BK060500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report, the party organization of Thanh Hoa Province held its 12th congress of delegates from 23 to 29 October with the participation of 551 official delegates representing nearly 120,000 party members of 23 district and city party organizations and 11 party organizations of various blocs of organs and directly subordinate party organizations. The congress was inspired by the presence of Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who attended and addressed the congress.

Fully imbued with the party's new socioeconomic viewpoints, the congress held serious discussions and contributed numerous concrete and practical ideas to the documents to be presented by the party Central Committee to the sixth national party congress. The congress also unanimously affirmed that, during its 11th term of office, the Thanh Hoa provincial party organization had brought about changes and made progress in many aspects of production, life, culture, and social welfare. Most outstanding were the great successes it recorded on the grain production front and in its efforts to gain control of grain. Although the amount of supplies provided for agricultural production increased insignificantly, Thanh Hoa achieved an average annual increase of 7 percent in the rate of agricultural development during the 1981-85 5-year period and an average annual grain output of almost 730,000 metric tons, up by 210,000 metric tons from the average annual production of the previous 5-year period. This was due to the province's quick broadening of the application of the product contract system, its investments for water conservancy work and for fertilizer and crop variety production, and especially the progress made in arranging crop cultivation patterns and schedules.

In 1985, despite the fact that its 5th-month spring crop was seriously affected by drought and that tens of thousands of hectares of its 10th-month crop were waterlogged and submerged, Thanh Hoa still produced 800,000 metric tons of grain -- the highest output ever -- and emerged as one of the provinces which managed to fulfill the grain production plan assigned by the central level. On the basis of developing production, Thanh Hoa has firmly controlled the local sources of grain and has procured an average of 170,000 metric tons of grain annually. During the 1976-80 period, the province had to ask for an annual supply of 80,000 metric tons of grain from the central level. Now, Thanh Hoa has enough grain not only to satisfy its own need and to feed the cadres and workers of the central level stationed in the province but also to deliver to the state 50,000 metric tons yearly.

Although the province is still facing many difficulties in industrial and handicraft production, it has made some progress by relying on the locally available raw materials and applying scientific and technical advances to produce some valuable goods for export such as tobacco, [words indistinct], articles made of rattan, bamboo, reed, jute, and so forth. In 1985, the value of industrial and handicraft output increased by as much as 11 percent over 1978, the year credited with the highest volume of production.

In export, the province has obtained initial success in exploiting the labor and land potentials of its four economic regions, namely the delta, the highlands, the midlands, and the coastal region, thereby securing a source of foreign currency for the import of supplies and consumer goods to serve production and life. Progress has also been made in culture, social welfare, national defense, and security.

The congress seriously and squarely looked at the reality, clearly pointed out shortcomings and mistakes, and found the right causes to be overcome. First of all, the subjective shortcomings are that management efficiency of the leading level, especially the provincial level, has not been high; the important production sectors have not been developed comprehensively, with some sectors making only insignificant progress; the deployment of the economic and investment structure and the reorganization of production, business, and services still have many inappropriate aspects and have been carried out in a belated and scattered manner. For this reason, the economic efficiency of production, business, and construction activities is still very low.

Although the province's annual gross social production output increased by 7 percent, its rapid population increase -- 2.3 percent annually -- has caused numerous difficulties for the people's daily life.

Regarding socioeconomic orientations, tasks, and targets for the years ahead, the congress set forth six main objectives and tasks, of which the most important is to strive to produce, by 1900, a grain production output of 1 million metric tons in order to achieve a grain per capita of 350 kg. To fulfill this target, the congress designed realistic and concrete measures to set aside about 60 percent of the investment fund for capital construction of the agricultural and processing industrial services, scientific, and technological sectors must concentrate their efforts and mobilize raw materials and energy to promptly serve production. The province must also concentrate efforts on expanding rice and corn intensive cultivation areas, satisfactorily exploit the existing water conservancy projects, build more lakes and dams in the midlands and mountainous areas, and consolidate the selection of rice varieties to obtain high-yield rice seed capable of resisting harmful insects and waterlogging and so forth.

Addressing the congress, Comrade To Huu expressed his delight in seeing progress made by Thanh Hoa in production and the people's daily life, especially the rapid development of grain production. He stressed: Thanh Hoa still has great potential. As a result, in the next 5 years the province must correctly establish an economic investment structure, especially between production and construction, agricultural and industrial economies, and between crops and appropriate seasons in order to effectively exploit the potentials of a large province which has four important economic regions.

The Thanh Hoa party organization must enhance leadership effectiveness of the party and various echelons of the administration in order to create a strong revolutionary movement so as to fulfill or overfulfill, by 1990, the grain production output target of 1 million metric tons as set forth by this congress.

The congress unanimously elected an executive committee of the 12th party organization congress of Thanh Hoa comprising 53 members and 16 alternates. It also appointed a 43-member delegation to attend the sixth national party congress. Comrade Ha Trong Hoa was reelected secretary of the provincial party committee.

PHU KHANH HOLDS PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK060652 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Phu Khanh Province held its fourth congress from 21 to 26 October with 459 delegates representing more than 17,000 party members of 954 party bases of 14 district and town party organizations and 5 subordinate units. Comrade Tran Kien, party Central Committee secretary, attended and addressed the congress.

The congress delegates gave their comments on the draft documents of the party Central Committee and scrupulously reviewed shortcomings in socioeconomic management, security, national defense, party development, and the building of the administration and mass organizations.

Over the past 4 years or more, Phu Khanh Province has scored many new steps toward development. On the front of agricultural and industrial production, the province achieved greater results than those of the previous 5 years.

The total volume of annual grain production has increased by 8.2 percent. The province has begun to establish specialized cultivation areas of high-yield rice, manioc, sugarcane, coffee, coconut, tobacco, and sesame. The number of cattle has increased by 27 percent over the plan norm. Some 9,800 hectares of new forests and 18 million scattered trees have been planted, and 42,000 hectares of forests and land have been allocated to the people.

The maritime products sector has maintained its annual production volume at 300,000 metric tons. Some 1,600 hectares of water area have been used to raise shrimp for export. The consumer goods sector has received more commodities such as fabrics, cement, sugar, paper, and soap.

The province has fulfilled and overfulfilled only 9 of the 14 main economic norms. The congress scrupulously pointed out the causes that checked the steps of socioeconomic development. Party resolutions and guidelines have not been actively implemented. The province is still confused in the reorganization of production, has not fully used its land and labor, and has not made much investment in industry, consequently slowing down its rate of development.

Industry has not effectively supported agriculture. Plans and programs for surveying and firmly controlling forest and sea resources have not been established. As a result, in-depth investment cannot be made quickly and scientific and technical innovations cannot be made quickly and scientific and technical innovations cannot be swiftly applied to production.

The trade network has not been strong enough. Market management remains lax. The situation of competitive purchases and sales has adversely affected the society.

On the basis of clearly determining the province's economic structure, considering agriculture the foremost battlefield, the congress set the goals to achieve by 1990; 650,000 metric tons of grain with 23 percent of secondary food crops, expand the specialized cultivation area of industrial crops, especially such export crops as coconut, coffee, cashews, tobacco, and hemp to 80,000 hectares; and develop the network of small and medium irrigation projects to irrigate 42,000 hectares of rice and 80,000 hectares of secondary food and industrial crops. Each year the province should plant from 2,500 to 3,000 hectares of new forests, and from 8 to 10 million of scattered trees. Investment will be made in fishing and fish farming so as to exploit the potential of a coastal province in terms of catching and raising maritime products, and bring the annual production volume to 50,000 metric tons and the raising area to 4,000 hectares to produce maritime products for export.

The province should focus on renovating its fishing equipment, link the economy with national defense, attentively settle the farming and life of nomads, and relocate 40,000 workers and 100,000 people to the agricultural-forestry-fishery area.

The province should continue to transform production relations, closely manage the market, arrange jobs for workers, attentively care for the livelihood of the people, especially those in the mountainous and coastal regions, and on islands; and reduce the rate of population growth from 1.7 to 1.5 percent.

The congress devoted much time to discussing party development work in order to enhance the revolutionary qualities, oppose negativism among party members, renovate work and thinking, firmly maintain the organizational and operational principles, and strive to have 50 percent of strong and wholesome party chapters and no weak party chapters by 1990.

The provincial party organization will strive to perfect its leadership machinery and make the administration at all levels sufficiently competent to successfully achieve the goals set by the congress.

The congress elected a new party committee of 45 official members and 25 alternate members with an average age of 46, 3.3 years younger than members of the last party committee. It also elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

CAO BANG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK051331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Cao Bang Province held its 12th congress of delegates from 22 to 27 October 1986. Attending the congress were 299 delegates representing 21,000 party members in the province.

Over the past years, the party and people of Cao Bang have actively striven to bring into full play the local potentials and strong points, overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles, and pushed the movement steadily forward along a new path of development. The province's agricultural and forestry production has developed at a fairly fast rate as compared with 1976-80 -- the period preceeding the border war -- with its spearhead crops increasing in terms of not only cultivated area but also productivity and output. The province's total grain output increased from 110,000 metric tons in 1981 to 150,000 metric tons in 1985. Many districts have made progress in developing an appropriate crop cultivation pattern and practicing companion and overlapped cropping, especially with regard to spring soybeans and corn. Virtually all districts and cities boast of model cooperatives that have recorded yields of 40-50 quintals per hectare for rice and 20-35 quintals per hectare for corn. The output of soybeans increased from 2,928 metric tons in 1981 to 4,700 metric tons in 1985, and that of tobacco from 312 to 1,600 metric tons.

Commendable development has been made in livestock breeding. The number of hogs has increased by 5.9 percent. The ratio of crossbred commercial hogs increased from 1 per cent in 1981 to 10 percent in 1985. The herd of water buffaloes has increased at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent; and the herd of cows, 4 percent.

The various districts have allocated 23,000 hectares of forested lands to cooperatives and cooperative members' families for management, preservation, and business according to plan. The speed of afforestation has picked up markedly, with 8,383 hectares being afforested in 1985 as compared with 2,000 hectares in previous years. Attention has been focused on spearhead crops with export potentials such as tung oil, thin bamboo, and pine; and investments have been made for intensive cultivation to speed up their exploitation.

Industry and small industry and handicrafts have been step by step restored and developed, thus generating new potentials for combining agriculture and forestry with industry, especially the processing and export industries, as compared with the period prior to the February 1979 war. The value of industrial and small industry and handicrafts production volume has increased as an average annual rate of 11.5 percent.

The province's material bases which were heavily devastated during the February 1979 war have been restored and continually strengthened. Guidance has been provided over efforts to defend the frontiers and build an ever stronger defensive position and a security defense line.

In a spirit of speaking out frankly and truthfully, the delegates seriously reviewed the shortcomings found in the leadership of the party. Due to poor understanding and incomplete realization of the concept of agriculture being the primary front, the aggregate strength of the entire apparatus has yet to be brought into play; only slow progress has been made in improving the work style; there still exists a wait-and-see attitude and the tendency to undertake easy jobs while shunning tough ones; control work carried out according to plan remains inefficient; and an all too poor work performance has been noted in assessing the situation and in observing the system of making reports and petitions. The entire province has yet to be able to meet its own demands for food and expenditures and to accumulate its own capital; nor has it succeeded in injecting drastic, profound, and seething changes into the widespread movement for production at the grass-roots level.

The potentials concerning labor, lands, existing natural resources, and material-technical bases have not been exploited satisfactorily. The establishment of a new economic structure at the grass-roots level has progressed at a slow pace. Crop cultivation is not balanced against livestock breeding. Despite its strong potentials, livestock breeding has yet to develop into a main sector.

The congress unanimously adopted the following policies:

It is necessary to resolutely readjust the irrationalities found in the orientations for production and for investments in the development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, and the processing industry; and to reserve capital, supplies, and energy for agricultural production on a priority basis so as to achieve by 1990 a total grain production volume of 200,000-210,000 metric tons, averaging 338-354 kg per capita, together with 20-21 kg of assorted meat and 5-5.8 meters of cloth per capita.

Each laborer will spend 30-60 man-days annually producing goods for export to generate an export revenue 240 percent larger than that of 1985. More attention will be attached to developing subsidiary food crops, first of all manioc and taro root; and priority will be given to making uniform investments so as to establish at an early date a network of material bases serving agriculture in the fields of water conservancy, seed culture, and rice milling. It is necessary to make full use of the local sources of fertilizer so as to rapidly increase the supply of fertilizer and to process green manure.

Attention will be given to developing various types of crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, sugarcane, and fibrous crops like cotton, jute, silk cocoons, as well as long-term crops such as tung oil, thin bamboo, team cinnamon, and anise. Efforts will be made to step up the allocation of lands and forests to cooperatives, the people, and the armed forces for management, preservation, and exploitation so as to develop the hill- and forest-based economy; to partially meet the demand for fuel locally; and to guide the people in planting manioc and rice in permanent terraced fields so as to prevent soil erosion and sharply reduce the practice of destroying forests for grain cultivation purposes.

It is necessary to renovate the organization of forestry production completely from planting to exploitation, to set up economic centers that combine agriculture with forestry and the processing industry, to plan new state farms, and to adopt rational policies designed to encourage the adoption of settled farming and a settled life. Efforts will be made to ensure that each district will have a power station in service of production and life. Attention will be given to organizing the division of labor within the engineering sector, stepping up the restoration of the building supplies sector's capacity in all three sectors, and increasing the annual output of the province's cement plant to 55,000 metric tons.

It is necessary to realize the principle of joint efforts by the people, the state, and the army so that by 1990, highways will reach the center of the remaining 33 villages; and to develop rural communications and the use of both rudimentary and improved means of transportation.

Efforts will be made to develop various types of crops having export value such as tung oil, thin bamboo, soybeans, peanuts, and so forth so as to generate in 1990 an export revenue 200-300 percent larger than at present.

It is necessary to strengthen the defensive position, heighten vigilance, maintain a high level of combat readiness, and combine economic development with national defense and vice versa as well as national defense with security and vice versa.

The congress elected a new executive committee comprising 45 full members and 13 alternate members and nominated a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

HAI HUNG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK050455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] From 20 to 25 October, 504 delegates representing more than 115,000 party members of 1,131 party bases in 12 districts and cities and 3 directly subordinate party organizations attended the fifth congress of delegates of the Hai Hung provincial party.

The delegates seriously evaluated the strong points and weaknesses of the implementation of various tasks since the previous congress to date. At the same time, they set forth correct socioeconomic targets and guidelines for Hai Hung for the next 5 years, 1986-1990.

With a better understanding of the foremost position of agriculture, over the past 5 years Hai Hung has concentrated on the production of grain, foodstuffs, and export goods while paying increased attention to managerial work and economic efficiency. The congress noted: On the basis of the common socioeconomic guidelines and tasks laid down by the fourth congress of the provincial party, in the process of guiding their implementation, the Hai Hung party executive committee has concentrated on intensive cultivation and multicropping, promoting livestock raising, developing various sectors and trade, practicing family planning, and sending people to build new economic zones.

Over the past 5 years, weather conditions have been complex, waterlogging and flooding have occurred annually, and harmful insects and diseases have spread, at times causing serious losses of crop yields and output. Despite all this, Hai Hung has consistently managed to achieve the target of 6 metric tons or more per hectare. In some years, such as 1982, the province's rice yield was as high as 6.6 metric tons per hectare. The rice yields of different districts and cooperatives have become more even.

The average gross grain production of the 1981-85 5-year period was 833,000 metric tons, an increase of 118,000 metric tons over the average output of the previous 1976-80 5-year period. However, these figures showed that only 87.6 percent of the target set by the fourth party congress was fulfilled. The per capita grain production was 371 kg, up by 10 kg compared to the previous 5-year period. In the past 5 years, Hai Hung has procured for the state more than 833,000 metric tons, exceeding the plan by 4.5 percent. Each year the province has procured 166,000 metric tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent. In addition, Hai Hung has succeeded in setting up grain reserves in the province and various districts.

Concerning industry, small industry, and handicrafts, the province has taken a further step in reorganizing production in the state-operated industrial sector and in small industry and handicrafts. It has rearranged various economic and technical sectors and trades, groups of products, and the work force. The average annual increase in the value of gross industrial, small industry, and handicrafts products during the 1981-85 5-year period was 6 percent over 1980. Production of a number of key items such as chinaware, paper, processed farm produce and foodstuffs, and fine arts and handicraft products for export had increased substantially.

With a thorough understanding of the conclusions reached recently by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee on some economic viewpoints, the Hai Hung Province party congress clearly analyzed the causes of the deficiencies, shortcomings, and negative phenomena in socioeconomic management in the past. There are still shortcomings in agricultural production. According to the report presented by the Hai Hung party executive committee at the congress, although local rice output has increased in the past 5 years, the production of subsidiary food crops has decreased. In 1981, the ration of subsidiary food crop products in the total grain output converted into paddy equivalent was 19 percent; by 1985, this figure had dropped to 6.6 percent.

Agriculture is responsible for creating the sources of raw materials for industry and for turning out products for export. However, the results achieved are still too few. The policies of improving the contractual system, consolidating the specialized teams, protecting and developing existing material and technical bases, and building and propagating advanced models have not been properly emphasized to strengthen socialist production relations and the collective economy.

In management, the state of nonspecific contracts, misuse of land, and stockpiled products has not been overcome. The material and technical bases of collectives have been gradually wasted and advanced models in agriculture have not been propagated or reviewed so experiences can be drawn upon. Although the provincial party committee has issued several resolutions, collectivized animal raising has not been improved. The 10-15 percent of rice reserved for animal raising in collectives has been used mainly in exchange for pork from cooperative members under the label of cottage industry. As a result, the number of pigs has not increased considerably.

The congress asserted that these shortcomings resulted primarily from the provincial party and people's committees' failure at times to provide tight supervision and control and close leadership and guidance. Some localities have not scrupulously implemented resolutions and are still sporadically implementing the technical regulations which has led to quite a few losses. The goal of total grain production volume set by the last congress has not been achieved mainly because Hai Hung Province has not paid appropriate attention to the planting of secondary food crops. Apart from this, the state has not made timely investments in agriculture to meet its needs, especially for fertilizer and insecticide.

Some of the agricultural policies such as those on prices, material supply, settlement of bilateral contracts, and so on are still irrational and unfair, and therefore do not encourage peasants to enthusiastically engage in production, especially in the planting of industrial and export crops.

With respect to industry and the handicrafts and artisan industry, there are still shortcomings and weaknesses. These sectors are still developing slowly. Their goods are scarce and lack diversification. The quality of their products is still poor and production costs are still high and not commensurate with the provincial potential. The percentage of industry and handicrafts and artisan industry production is still small as compared to the total value of agroindustrial production volume. The labor of industry and handicrafts and artisan industry only accounts for 8 percent.

On the strength of the draft political report of the sixth national party congress and the various resolutions of the fifth party Central Committee, the provincial congress outlined plans and measures to reorganize production, readjust economic and investment structures, renovate the management system, and emphasize investment in science and technology. Along this line, the province will concentrate all its forces -- especially capital and materials -- on implementing the three most important programs for grain and food products, staple consumer commodities, and export goods.

In unanimous agreement with the central viewpoint which considers agriculture the foremost battlefront, over the next 5 years from 1986 to 1990, Hai Hung Province will comprehensively develop agriculture along the line of large scale socialist production to turn out more goods every day, ensuring that agriculture can fulfill its three tasks of providing sufficient grain and food products to meet the demands of society, of supplying enough raw materials to the processing industry, and of turning out important volume of export goods.

Hai Hung Province will continue to implement the line of intensive cultivation and multicropping to resolve steadily the grain problem for about 2.4 million people in the province and to meet the country's increasing demand for grain. By 1990, the province strives to achieve 950,000-1,000,000 metric tons of grain, including 850,000-870,000 tons of rice. The winter crop area must be vigorously expanded to 50,000-55,000 hectares or 34-37 percent of the cultivated area. Of these figures, secondary food crops must account for 60-70 percent.

As regards export crops, Hai Hung Province will zone off areas for specialized cultivation to facilitate the issuance of technical guidance for intensive cultivation in order to increase the economic results. There must be policies to stimulate and accelerate production and procurement to ensure the fulfillment of export requirements.

In animal raising, over the next 5 years, Hai Hung Province will adopt measures to maintain steadily the current herds of water buffalo and enhance their quality, bring the herds of cattle to 30,000 head and pigs to 600,000-620,000 head, and strongly develop livestock raising in all the three areas of families, collectives, and state-run enterprises.

With a view to implementing the agricultural objectives satisfactorily, Hai Hung Province will emphasize irrigation by making in-depth investment in the current projects in order to ensure the irrigation of all the cultivated crop area and to basically resolve the problem of waterlogging for the 10th-month crop.

The province must most satisfactorily implement its task of zoning off areas for specialized and intensive cultivation, scrupulously observe technical regulations on crop seed allocation and cultivation schedules and regulations on the application of fertilizer, take insect prevention and control measures, intensify the mechanization of land plowing, provide adequate and timely materials and energy -- especially fertilizer, insecticide, tools, and electricity for antiflood control -- to agriculture; and oppose all troubles and negativism in the supply of materials to agriculture.

Over the next 5 years, the local industries of Hai Hung Province should strive to step up the production of consumer and export goods and agricultural implements, especially those goods made of locally available raw materials such as porcelain, paper, and other products processed from hemp, peanuts, rush, sugarcane, corn silk, bamboo, rattan, essential oil, and other commodities in support of the agriculture, transportation, and building materials sectors.

The province should be able to bring the value of local industry production volume to 25 percent of the total value of agroindustrial production volume and the percentage of export goods to 20 percent of the value of local industry production.

Dear friends; the fifth Hai Hung provincial party congress concluded last week. What could be assessed in this congress was the scrupulosity, frankness, and responsibility of the delegates in the face of such an important political event of the province.

The congress succeeded in putting forth an action program with specific socioeconomic objectives and measures for the period from now until 1990. It elected a new party committee of 43 official members and 13 alternate members. There are 25 new members elected. The congress also elected a delegation of 39 members to the sixth national party congress.

SONG BE HOLDS PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK060430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 11 October, the fourth party congress of Song Be Province successfully ended after more than 4 days of urgent and scrupulous work. Some 358 delegates representing 10,500 party members in Song Be Province attended the congress.

With frankness and loyalty in accepting the views of basic party organization congresses and the people, the Song Be provincial party congress sternly assessed the good points and shortcomings in the past 4 years and set the guidelines for the years until 1990.

In agriculture, over the past years, Song Be Province has accelerated the move to reclaim virgin and fallow lands, improve small irrigation projects, use new strains of rice seed, and take full advantage of all kinds of fertilizer. As a result, agricultural production has further developed.

Originally a province with many grain problems, Song Be has now achieved a total grain production volume of 187,000 metric tons to become self-sufficient in grain. The quantity of short-term industrial crops has increased fairly quickly. Coffee, peanuts, and pepper have increased from 80 to 120 percent as compared to the norms set by the last congress.

Livestock raising in the three areas of family-, collective-, and state-run enterprises has developed. In 1985, the number of pigs increased to 84,000 head, an increase of 25 percent over 1981.

Industry, handicrafts and artisan industry have developed at a fairly quick rate, especially those sectors producing pottery, porcelain, lacquer goods, and building materials.

State-run trade and marketing cooperatives have expanded widely from districts to villages and hamlets and the communities of ethnic minority people. In 1985, the trade sector of Song Be Province procured the major local commodities in excess of the prescribed norms, such as peanuts, pepper, coffee, and cashew nuts.

Cultural and social sectors have also scored positive improvements, especially in the former combat zones of Phuoc Long, Binh Long, and Loc Ninh.

Despite many difficulties in the past 4 years, the party organization and people of Song Be Province have developed their initiative and local strengths to score important achievements step by step. Through its leadership over the mass movement, the party organization of Song Be Province has matured comprehensively. Apart from this, however, some cadres and party members have become degenerate and deviant and have alienated themselves from the revolutionary ideal, thus impairing the party's prestige.

As regards economic leadership, Song Be Province has not developed all its labor, especially in agriculture. In agricultural management, the provincial authorities have not taken enough interest in giving autonomy to primary installations, thus restricting production.

These shortcomings were sternly criticized at the congress for the delegates to derive some experiences therefrom. After putting forth the guidelines, the delegates began to apply the party Central Committee Political Bureau's conclusions to grain production among which many uniform economic and technical measures were mentioned such as increasing investment and advancing funds to the people in order to reach the level of 250,000 metric tons of grain by 1990. As for short-term industrial crops, the province will vigorously develop peanuts, tobacco, pepper, sugarcane, and coffee plants. These are the sources of raw materials for the processing industry and the main sources of exports.

In industry and handicrafts and artisan industry, Song Be Province will strive to achieve 1.4 billion dong of gross production output value by 1990, including 60 percent of exports. In trade, the province will strive to control the main commodities of the province such as pork, sugarcane, sugar, pepper, peanuts, porcelain and pottery wares.

The fourth party congress of Song Be Province particularly stressed the renovation of leadership behavior in order to vigorously promote the labor spirit of party members, cadres, and the people. With enthusiasm and confidence the party organization and people of Song Be Province united and resolved to turn the fourth party congress resolution into revolutionary acts and score new achievements in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

The congress elected a new party committee of 45 official members and 13 alternate members with an average age of 48.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE, ISRAEL'S HERZOG HOLD WORKING MEETING

TA050617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog is visiting Australia. This friendly and colorful visit has been tainted by undertones which may have been jarring to the visitor's ears. In a speech in Herzog's honor, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke noted Australia's support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The president and the Australian prime minister held a working meeting in which they discussed various issues of mutual interest. Our special correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports from Canberra.

[Begin recording] [Einstein] At the banquet given in President Herzog's honor at the Parliament, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke also referred to the Palestinian problem. The message in Hawke's speech certainly did not please the president.

[Hawke in English] Our government acknowledges the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people, including the right, if they so choose, to independence and the possibility of establishing their own independent state.

[Einstein translates the above and continues] At the same time, Hawke also noted the deep friendship between the two countries. In his remarks, President Herzog also emphasized Australia's support for Israel through the years. Various issues were raised in the working meeting which lasted almost 1 hour. Both men were unanimous about the need to adopt a firm policy toward Syria in the wake of its involvement in international terrorism. The Australian prime minister reviewed the situation in Southeast Asia and noted the increasing Soviet and Libyan penetration in the region. They also discussed the effects the Iran-Iraq war have had on developments in the Middle East.

Referring to bilateral relations, Herzog and Hawke spoke about strengthening economic relations. President Herzog pointed out there was an as yet untapped potential for strengthening commercial relations between the two countries. Israel's request to establish direct air links between the two countries as part of the strengthening of economic relations was also raised in the meeting. Hawke promised to examine the issue. It should also be pointed out that the Australian prime minister wanted to hear about the settlements. The president explained the government's policy on the subject. [end recording]

NOTICE TO END AIR LINK WITH SOUTH AFRICA GIVEN

BK010904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Australia has signaled the ending of air link with South Africa as part of its campaign against Pretoria's apartheid policy. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has given the required 10-month notice to end the agreement under which South African Airways has landing rights in Australia. Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Graeme Dobell, says his announcement means that South African Airways to and from Australia will cease on 31 October next year. The foreign affairs minister says the federal government has not ruled out further action during the 12 month notice period if it was appropriate. A statement from the head office of South African Airways says the decision would have a negative effect on mutual international communication, understanding, trade, and influence. South African Airways says it would make alternative arrangements for people wishing to fly between the two countries when its weekly service stops.

CEASE-FIRE ACCORD POSSIBLE IN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

OWO60639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 6 KYODO -- Negotiating panels of the government and the left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), will meet in the "next few days" to finalize ground rules of a cease-fire agreement, a government negotiator said Thursday.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the three-man government peace panel, said they failed to reach the expected truce accord during a four-hour meeting the day before but added he is "more optimistic" than before. "There were some small details, which really takes a long time. It (meeting) took more time than it normally would," Mitra told reporters after he met with President Corazon Aquino Thursday morning.

"I informed her (Aquino) that we have achieved progress and I am more optimistic now than I was before," he said. "We will want that next meeting (with the NDF) to be the final meeting," he said.

The NDF proposed last Saturday a 100-day cease-fire between government troops and the New People's Army (NPA), the military army of the Communist Party of the Philippines, after rejecting Aquino's offer of [a] 30-day unconditional cease-fire in September.

The government negotiator said they reached final agreement Wednesday on the terms of the immunity and safety guarantees for NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel and their staff. "We are now into implementing the rules of the cease-fire agreement," Mitra later told a press conference. He said that there were no major "sticky" points, "not anything that could not be negotiated."

He said Aquino was "very pleased" with the progress of the talks, which began last August. Aquino's 8-month-old government, swept into power in a popular revolt last February, has made the peaceful settlement of the insurgency one of its major goals.

Mitra said the definition of hostile activities by both the NPA and the military is among the most difficult points to agree on before an agreement can be signed.

Reacting to the reported objection by the military that a long cease-fire period may be used by the rebels to strengthen their forces, Mitra said that the rebels can consolidate even without a cease-fire "as they are doing now."

Mitra said that the government panel reiterated its 30-day cease-fire offer to begin November 27, the birthday of Aquino's husband, Benigno, who was assassinated three years ago. He said the NDF is not "fundamentally" opposed to a shorter truce but asked that the cease-fire starting date be further extended to give them to communicate with rebel forces in the field. [passage omitted]

Mitra said the cease-fire period may be extended, depending on the progress of the more substantive peace talks concerning the reasons for the 17-year insurgency and the causes of dissent and alienation that fan the rebellion.

The NDF said it wants "just and lasting peace" and a "comprehensive political settlement" of economic, social, political and economic issues related to the insurgency.

Early Dec Cease-Fire Expected

HK060522 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The government expects to sign a 30-day cease-fire agreement with communist rebels in early December. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr addressed a press conference after reporting to President Aquino on his talks with communist negotiators yesterday. He stated that they did not agree on the duration of the cease-fire, but that both sides are open for a solution. Mitra announced that both sides have agreed on the government's [word indistinct] that the National Democratic Front negotiators will be immune from arrest after negotiations are completed.

Meeting Scheduled Next Week

HK060445 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Government negotiators have reported to President Aquino on their meeting last night with National Democratic Front negotiators on the proposed cease-fire. [passage omitted] Meanwhile Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, one of the government negotiators, said that both sides agreed on the safe-conduct and immunity guarantees to be put in effect when the cease-fire is declared. Guingona said another meeting is scheduled for next week to thresh out other details. Meanwhile, Press Secretary Teodoro Beningno said that in the event of an agreement, simultaneous announcements will be made.

In a related report, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos warned that the government has been wasting too much time in implementing his counterinsurgency campaign. As a result of the delay, the rebels have been able further to marshal their forces.

NSC Supports Cease-fire

HK051035 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By staffmember Malou Mangahas]

[Text] The cease-fire agreement between the Government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) is practically in place.

There will be "no precondition," and the National Security Council [NSC] members "unanimously agreed" with the NDF 100-day cease-fire offer, a Malacanang minister who attended Monday's NSC meeting said yesterday.

The minister told the 'CHRONICLE' what were discussed during the meeting but on condition of anonymity because President Aquino had ordered a news blackout on the peace talks.

As of yesterday, however, the Government had yet to agree on how to define a hostile act. This, according to the minister, could be a "deterrent to the agreement."

He added that the council's civilian and military leaders favored a negotiable 30-60 day cease-fire. He said a long cease-fire could be used by the Left to consolidate its forces.

The President herself, the minister noted, supported the forging of the cease-fire as soon as possible because "her political and moral line from the start has been to exhaust all means to achieve a peaceful solution to the insurgency."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, he reported, cautioned that the insurgency was not only a military threat. Enrile reportedly remarked at the end of the meeting that the NDF was also working "on the political front" through various legal organizations.

But in the end, Enrile agreed to the cease-fire, the minister added.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff, shared Enrile's apprehension but to a lesser degree, the minister said. It was understandable that Ramos was considering the "interest of the soldier," the minister said.

Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel reportedly played the role of "devil's advocate" during the meeting. He asked what motivated the NDF to offer a 100-day truce, but later supported the cease-fire, the minister said.

According to the Palace official, the NSC members tackled extensively the matter of the NDF's possible motives. "All the NSC members are of the opinion that the truce offer was made by the NDF as a tactic to achieve its strategic goal of grabbing power," the minister said.

Those for a cease-fire suggested, according to him, that a truce would allow the Government a chance to convince the "non-Marxist or non-ideologue" in the NDF to come down from the hills." For this reason, the minister said he believed the military would support the cease-fire.

Those hesitant to accept the cease-fire offer said the NDF probably wanted to achieve a breathing spell to redeploy and consolidate its forces. This view also supported the idea that the NDF offer was "a pure propaganda ploy," the minister said.

Other insights raised on the question of the NDF motive, he said, included:

- The truce offer was a victory of the "doves," or softliners, over the "hawks," or hardliners, in the Left;

- The Left wanted to take advantage of the apparent split between civilian and military leaders;

- The Left leadership could not hold out further the efforts of regional NDF units to forge local cease-fire agreements with the Government.

Once the cease-fire is in place, the minister said, it was suggested that rebels and soldiers should "stay put" in their respective territories. The Armed Forces will continue with its patrol operations and the police forces with their peace-keeping functions.

The military and police will move once the left stages a robbery or exacts taxes on the people, he reported.

The NDF proposal for the formation for a National Cease-fire Committee (NCC) to enforce the truce and to monitor possible violations was also considered by the NSC, he added.

Under the proposal, the NCC will be composed of five to six persons (excluding the cease-fire negotiators). Two members would be chosen by Government, two others by the NDF, and one or two to be mutually agreed upon. A military representative and maybe a bishop would be asked to sit in the NCC as part of the six.

Aquino Discusses Cease-fire

OW061010 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 6 Nov 86

[By Oliver Teves]

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov. 6 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino said Thursday the prospect of a Christmas ceasefire with the communist insurgents is "very beautiful" and assured that the Philippine military will abide by any truce agreement between government peace negotiators and the left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF).

In an interview with Manila-based Japanese correspondents, Aquino said she is "hopeful" that an accord can be reached "soon" but added that she does not know whether a ceasefire agreement can be signed during her November 10-13 state visit to Japan. "I think that (a ceasefire on Christmas) would be very beautiful specially not only for the civilians but also for our military," she said. "I always believe that one life saved is so precious and (should) be thought of always as a very prime consideration."

Aquino was earlier briefed by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the three-man government peace panel in peace talks with the NDF, on the Wednesday meeting with NDF panel that was expected to produce the ceasefire agreement.

She said that although the military is not represented on the government negotiating panel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and State Auditor Teofisto Guingona, another member of the government panel, have been "thoroughly discussing" the talks with military advisers. "This is not a situation where an agreement is reached without the direct participation of the military," she said. "It only does to show that if and when the ceasefire agreement is signed, this will be with the support of the military."

The NDF, which represents outlawed leftwing groups including the Philippine Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), offered a 100-day ceasefire to being on December 10 after it rejected an unconditional 30-day ceasefire proposed by Aquino last month.

Mitra said the government offer was reiterated during their nearly four-hour meeting in an undisclosed place in metropolitan Manila. He added, however, that the period could be extended and later told reporters that a 6-day ceasefire beginning in the first week of December is more likely to be agreed upon.

Aquino said that the government opted for a shorter ceasefire period "perhaps to see how exactly for both sides this will work out and it is . . . very easy to extend this if both sides are satisfied with the outcome." [passage omitted]

AQUINO SETS LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS FOR 11 MAY

HK051528 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 5 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday announced that legislative elections would be held in May 11 to fill posts for revived U.S.-style bicameral congress.

The election is to follow the expected ratification of the new Philippine Constitution, which is to be put to a vote in a national plebiscite on February 2, Mrs. Aquino told her biweekly talk show on state-run television. "With this constitution we will hold our national elections on May 11, 1987," she said.

Elections for provincial, municipal and city executive posts are to be held "shortly afterwards, the date of which we will announce before the plebiscite," she added.

The new charter provides for 24 senators elected for six-year terms and 250 members of a house of representatives, 20 per cent of whom are to be elected or selected from different sectors and 80 per cent elected for three-year terms.

Mrs. Aquino named a 48-man panel to draft the Constitution in May, two months after she abolished the 1973 Constitution and the National Assembly, which she said contained vestiges of the rule of her deposed predecessor President Ferdinand Marcos. Mrs. Aquino has been the country's sole lawmaker since a provisional constitution took effect in March.

RAMOS WARNS 'MILITARY ADVENTURISTS' AGAINST COUP

HK061227 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 6 (AFP) -- Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos Thursday warned would-be military plotters against the government of President Corazon Aquino and ordered his senior commanders to "neutralize any such plot." General Ramos was reacting to a newspaper report that certain disgruntled military elements were planning a "surgical operation" in the government prior to a February 2 plebiscite for the new Philippine Constitution.

While not confirming or denying the alleged plot, he warned "military adventurers against embarking on such a rash course of action because it could be bloody and destabilizing", said a written statement issued by the Armed Forces High Command.

Gen. Ramos also directed the commanding generals of the military's major services to "take immediate action to neutralize any such plot if any and to reorient any personnel involved."

The report, which appeared in a regular column in the newspaper BUSINESS DAY, quoted unnamed high-ranking military officials as saying the plotters planned to take over the government and eliminate its "left-leaning" and "inept" elements. The purported plan, said to be codenamed "God save the queen," calls for the retention of Mrs. Aquino as president. Mrs. Aquino is due to embark on a three-day visit to Japan on Monday.

"High-level" military officials are "subtly" trying to dissuade their disenchanted comrades-in-arms from going ahead with their plan, arguing that communist guerrillas were still the main enemy, the report said.

Young military officers identified with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile -- himself critical of Mrs. Aquino's current peace talks with communist rebels -- have openly accused her of harboring communists in the bureaucracy. [passage omitted]

Military officials meanwhile expressed uncertainty Thursday over the chances of a successful ceasefire with communist rebels and warned that the insurgents may use peace talks to consolidate their forces, a spokesman said.

The warning came as government and rebel peace negotiators reached an agreement Wednesday on safety and immunity guarantees for the representatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF), an underground communist coalition, and moved closer to a possible ceasefire accord. "In spite of the expectation of success of the peace talks... the prospects for the solution by peaceful negotiations of the insurgency problem remain uncertain," the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted an official as saying at a briefing for local journalists. [passage omitted]

ENRILE REJECTS PCHR REQUEST TO CLEAR PROMOTIONS

HK060149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [5 November] turned down the request of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights [PCHR] that officers should have PCHR clearance before they are promoted. The request was contained in a letter sent earlier by PCHR chairman Jose B.L. Reyes. The PCHR's request was understood to mean that its clearance is a prerequisite before an officer is promoted. Enrile's decision was based on the opinion of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos who said that the promotion of officers, as provided under Republic Act 291, is a matter strictly between the president and the selection board.

BOMB IN MANILA CINEMA INJURES 'AT LEAST SIX'

HK061258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 6 (AFP) -- A bomb exploded inside a moviehouse in a Manila suburb late Thursday, injuring at least six people, the police said.

Six moviegoers sustained shrapnel wounds, including one hit on the neck, when the bomb exploded inside one of the eight moviehouses in the giant Shoemart commercial center just outside Quezon City, the police said.

7 NPA MEN KILLED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

HK060851 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Seven members of the NPA, including two amazons, were reported killed during a gun battle with government troops at Sitio (Poon), Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya. Cel Baiza has the report:

[Begin recording] A report was received this morning at the office of Brigadier General Renato de Villa saying that elements of the Constabulary, police, and Civilian Home Defense Forces clashed with an unknown number of rebels. At the time this report was received, the identities of the seven victims were still unknown. The bodies were taken to the Bayombong municipality. [end recording]

PDP-LABAN LEADER URGES CONSTITUTION RATIFICATION

HK060913 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 6 nov 86

[Text] Jose Yap, Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System administrator and PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] secretary general, has said that a yes vote to the new constitution is also a vote for President Aquino. Let us listen to Glo Custodio for more details.

[Begin recording] In an interview, Yap said the ratification of the new constitution signifies confidence and faith in the new government. He called on all political parties to demonstrate their conviction in the nation during these times. He added that approval of the new constitution would mean a restoration of freedom and democracy that was trampled upon by the previous administration.

Yap also said that with the President launching a campaign for ratification of the new constitution, high officials who disagree with the president should not stay in government. Yap was referring to opposition by Vice President Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to certain provisions of the draft charter. However, he explained that Laurel and Enrile were voicing their opinions and have not declared definite stands on the ratification of constitution. This is Glo Custodio reporting. [end recording]

38 FORMER KBL MEN WILLING TO JOIN PDP-LABAN

HK050207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] At least 38 former KBL [New Society Movement] assemblymen closely identified with deposed President Marcos expressed their willingness to join the PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] in the campaign for the ratification of the draft constitution. Local Governments Deputy Minister Douglas Cagas, PDP-Laban secretary general, said the KBL assemblymen include former Senator Alejandro Almendras and former Natural Resources Minister Rodolfo del Rosario. The others have already went feelers to join the PDP-Laban, Cagas said.

12 KBL GOVERNORS TO JOIN LAKAS NG BANSA

HK060323 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Twelve more KBL governors are planning to join the Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power], a political movement supporting President Aquino. A cabinet minister who is a member of the party said he has been approached by a representative of the 12 governors who asked for a time and place where a meeting can be arranged. The minister said he could not reveal the names of the KBL governors until he establishes their sincerity.

AQUINO'S BROTHER IMPLICATED IN CAR SMUGGLING

HK051257 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Former Congressman Jose "Peping" Cojuangco, brother of President Aquino, has been implicated in the smuggling out of two expensive imported cars from the Manila International Container Port (MICP) Wednesday night.

Cojuangco's name cropped up in a written report on the incident submitted by Rodolfo Eco, superintendent of the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) police to Primitivo Solis, PPA general manager.

When contacted, Cojuangco's wife, Margarita, said the allegations were "absolutely absurd and unthinkable."

"It only reaffirms that forces to destabilize the government continue . . . to discredit people whom the President trusts," she added.

The two cars were a Datsun 300Z and a Corvette Stingray appraised by custom officials as costing between P2 and P3 million.

In his report, Eco said that it was Ed Yambao, Customs Intelligence and Investigation Division supervisor at the MICP, who mentioned Cojuangco's name.

Eco said Yambao went to their office to request the release of five suspects being interrogated by the PPA police in connection with the alleged smuggling. [passage omitted]

Eco said the suspects were picked up by port policeman Benjie Tolentio and Almirante Guiang about five minutes after the cars were smuggled out. [passage omitted]

Moreover, the report added that Yambao told Tolentino to release all the suspects because the "release of the two cars was done with the knowledge of 'Peping' Cojuangco."

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